for tellim inedimen PADYA PUSHPANJALI. (A nosegay of Sanskrit poems in two parts with English translation of Part I and English foot-notes for Part II) ``**`** BY V. SUBRAHMANYA IYER, BALLT. Principal Rameswaram Devasthanam Sanskrit College -MADURAI With a Foreword by The Hon'ble Justice SRI N CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR. (Judge Supreme Court of India) PRINTED AT SRI RAMAKRISHNA PRESS MADURAI Copy Right] fPrice Rs 2-0 0

॥ श्रीः ॥

।। पद्यपुष्पाञ्चलिः ॥

ष्ट्यपुरवास्तव्य वहीपरिणयचन्वादि – कर्नु कविक्रमरिस्वामिटीक्षित भ्रानृ – वेषटाचलयग्वतनूजेन

विद्यारक् साहितीचल्लम साहित्यालंकार विरुद्द भाजा 'मधुरानगरी विद्योतमान धीरामेश्वरदेवस्थानगढशालाध्यक्षेण

सुब्रह्मण्यार्येण

विरचितः ॥

.

पुराणमित्येय न साधु सर्वे

न चापि काव्यं नवमित्यव्यं।

सन्त परिध्यान्यतरद भजन्ते

मृद्र परप्रत्ययनेयबुद्धिः॥ — कालिदास-

॥ विषयानुक्रमः ॥

Page-**Foreword** An appreciative evaluation by Sri K. S. Ramaswami Sastrigal 11 A letter of fehestations by Dr. C. Kunhan Raja K 11 Author's preface **V1112** पूर्व भाग 1 संसारम्तव 2. ऋषिसस्मरणम 3 फरिताप्रामाद 4. पारम्पर्धम 2 5 प्राप्ति कलाच ৩ 6 शकन्तलाखगतम c 7 55 अद्भुत भारतम् 8 भीष्म महात्याग 8 3 9 चार्ग्यमयम् 10 10 धमप्रश्ला 50 रजोविलास 11 25 12 सती 24 13 प्रशा िपरिणति 210

56

14 एलोफ

(n)

15	एकाकी	30
16	अष्टमृतिंस्वरूपम्	33
17.	विरापोपद्रव	33
18	अपस्थरहरणम्	₹4
19	म् त्री	३६
20	तपङ्गीलना	છ દ
21	= नाश्रय	30
22	तदानीभिदानीं च	20
23.	बिदाम्बर्गः	સક
24	भृतकीडा	ધર
25	भृभार	દર
<u>उत्तर</u>	भाग - कथानकानि.	
1.	गादिचा	४६
2,	प्रावरणभाषितम्	84
3	कन कपष्टिका	५ १
4	उपहार	c,
5.	माणिक्यहार	60
6.	राजा कन्यूत	65
7	भर्तृविश्वास	ŧo
8		६४
9	धर्माचार्यहात्त.	६५
		•

(111)

६८

20

21

10 सलमनो भ्रमराइच

14 The mind world

15 Solitary

11	वासनागात्रस्यम्	७१		
12	धात्रीमोत्ती	ξe		
13	तन्तुवायसिलस	ওঙ		
14	भानन्द्रभञ्चुर	د ٢		
15	गर्ले प्रभु	૮૩		
16	म्तुपाचतु ष्टयम्	< ৎ		
Lnglish Translation of Part I				
1	A Song of Life	1		
2	Remembrance of Rislus	2		
3	The mansion of peetry	2		
1	Interdependence	4		
5	Nature and Art	5		
G	Sakuntala*> <eliloquy< td=""><td>6</td></eliloquy<>	6		
7	Wonderful India	8		
8	Bhishim s great sacrifice	9		
O	Potency of Word	12		
10	On Labour,	14		
11.	The dazzling Rajo guna	15		
12	Satı	17		
13	Knowledge metamorphosis	10		

(iv)

The eight divine forms

Children's Paradise

24. Elements' sport

25 Earth's Burden

17. Noise nuisance

16

23

22

23

0.4

29

30

31

18	Scavenging	24
	Female	25-
19.		26
20	Penance-minded ness	27
21.	Self-reliance	28
22.	Then and Now	28

FOREWORD

This work deserves to be introduced to the public by more competent men than myself. But Principal Subrahmanya Sastry's friendship for me has overborne his sense of values and propriety.

Possessing talents of a high order in Sanskrit grammar and Shastras, he has proved by this work that he can also take rank among Sanskrit poets. He has covered within a short space an interesting variety of subjects and has brought his poetic skill to bear on them with consummate art. The subjects dealt with are largely those which will appeal to the modern mind. We have 'संसारस्तव' or the song of life, the refrain being "धम्याणि क्रमाणि सदाकुरुखं", which means be always doing rightcous acts.' That there can be no exclusiveness or isolation in the modern world, but that societies and individuals are interdependent on each other, is the theme of a set of verses entitled "पारस्पर्वम् " Reflections on the dignity of labour and the interrelation of nature and art furnish proof of a penetratively observant mind. The grip which the Rajoguna has over life is emphasized and expatiated upon in ten striking verses under the heading रजीविन्हास. In फविता-भावाद (Palace of poetry) the author has displayed a rather original poetic conceit, envisaging poetry as a

grand palace, the foundations of which were laid by Valmiki and Vyasa, and an imposing edifice, consisting of beautiful halls and 100ms and collonades, was built by skilled architects like Kalidasa, Bhasa, Aswaghosha and Bhavabhuti. The pre-potent but subtle-influence wielded by woman over man is described in 5 slokas under the caption ###. The greatness of Bhishma. the Kauraya warrior, who was the very embodiment of Hindu Dharma and culture comes in for just praise. In this poem one would have expected a reference, though very brief at least, to the encounter, wordy as well as physical, between Bhishma and Parasurama narrated in the Udyoga parva of the Maha bharata In अइत भारतम्, the author thinks more of the India of the past than of the present. Glory and renown in many fields of knowledge and achievement were India's characteristics in ancient days. But today. there can be little doubt that she is shorn of all such vestments and presents a picture of economic distress, political troubles and intellectual barrenness or sterility. The story is neatly told of Moti, the Raiput nurse, who sacrificed her own child for preserving the prince royal and later on, put an end to her own life so that she may keep company with the little one, whom she despatched to the other world in circumstances of moving tragedy. King Canute's superlative haughtiness and humiliation, the anecdote of Solomon and the bees, lessons from the life of the Lord of Burleigh, the mastery of instinct over self-control, are dealt with tersely in easy verse

The learned author wants his effort to be judged by its intrinsic merits and that it should not be relegated to the back-ground as there is nothing new in it, which has not already been said before. In this connection he quotes the famous verse of Kahdasa पुराणिस-थेय न साधु सर्व न चाणि कार्य न मिल्याय । सन्त परीष्ट्रणान्यतर्वभवन्ते मृद्ध परप्रस्थयनेययुद्धि ॥

This is a legitimate claim for him to make There can be nothing but praise for this attractive collection of verses. The style employed is simple, and there is lift and flow of language, the metres employed are appropriate, and the ideas of the author are fertile. Mostly he is on terra firm, and does not allow his poetic imagination to run riot. Poetry of this kind is welcome and is bound to be widely appreciated. Lovers of Sanskrit owe a deep debt of gratitude to the distinguished author for this laudable enterprise.

New Delhi
11-1-1951

N CHANDRASEKHARA ALYAR

An appreciative evaluation by

Dewan Bahadur Sri k. S. RAMASWAMI SASTRIGAL Retired District Judge, Madras

I have perused with much pleasure and profit the book of Sanskrit poems entitled PADYA-PUSHPANJALI by Mr V Subrahmanya Iyer Principal Rameswaran Devasthanam Patasala Madurai That such a work should appear in 1950 is itself proof of what Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru describes as the 'VITALITY AND PERSISTENCE OF SANSKRIT in his immortal work entitled. The Discovery of India. I am penning this appreciative evaluation of these excellent and original poems on 26th January 1950 which is the day of the inauguration of the Indian Republic a fact which is symbolical of the new spirit pervading there poems as the Republic is symbolical of the new spirit pervading the life of India.

For centuries past Sanskrit poetry has been merely the pouring of mental molten metal into old moulds. Traditional themes and conventional sentiments ruled the minds from generation to generation. The author of this work has broken new ground and expresses the variegated panorama of modern Indian. He with a refreshing modernity of outlook without in any way sacrificing Indian idealism or deflating the ethical and spiritual values of Indian thought and life.

I may refer first to his translations of some beautiful modern English poems and some original poems on western themes of high emotional sweetness. The poems GODIVA and BURLEIGH PRABHUH are not merely translations of two of Tennyson's splendid poems but are original poems bringing out well the inner spirit of the themes. The poem TANTU VAYA SILASA brings out the chastening beauty of the transformation of Silas Marner's soul by Eppie who was God's gift to a man who had lost his entire store of wealth The poem PRAVARANA BHASHITAM takes a Japanese fairy tale and distils its emotional essence in simple and lovely verses throbbing with feeling The poem UPAHARA is another fine poem breathing the sublime spirit of sacrifice The poem on BISHOP HATTO is another fine gem combining humour and sentiment. There are splendid poems full of lofty emotion on Indian themes like DHATRI MOTI (NURSE MOTI) MANIKYA HARA etc

Another novel and charming feature is that even the poems on old themes and religious subjects have a newness and directness and modernity of sentiment and presentation. The poem KANAKA PATTIKA shows the glory of compassion. The poem SAKUNTALAS SOLILOQUY presents an old theme from a subjective angle of vision and with a new intensity of emotion. BHISHMA MAHATYAGA presents another old theme from a psychological point of view. RISHI SAMSMARANAM expresses our debt to sages in a new manner ADBHUTABHARATAM, VAGVAIBHAVAM, SATI, ASHTAMURTISWAROOPAM TAPASSILATA, KAVITA-PRASADA etc., are other poems. full. of new and fine moods on old themes.

In my opinion the poems in which we see combined originality and modernity and beauty are those in which modern responses to life in India are sought to be picturesquely yet truly expressed. The poem SAMSARASTAVA (Song of Life) expresses the new mood of joyous acceptance of life. The poem PARASPARYAM (interdependence), expresses the need of reciprocal service SRAMAPRASAMSA is a poem on work and labour "STRI" is a poem on ferminine beauty and grace. VIRAVOPADRAVAH denounces the modern noise-nuisance. AVASKARAHARANAM exalts the bhangi. SISUSWARGA describes the glory of childhood which Tagore describes as the Crescent Moon.

Thus these poems are altogether in a new vein and are graceful, charming and are replete with fine thoughts expressed in diverse metres suited to the thoughts. I wish the work wide and ever increasing public approximation

Madras, 26th January, 1950 K S RAMASWAMI SASTRI

A LETTER OF FELICITATIONS

C KUNHAN RAJA

University of Madras Triplicane (Madras) 7th March 1950

Dear Mr Subrahmanya Ayyar

I had occasion to read your poetic compositions in the 'Samskritam very often I was very happy to have the opportunity of reading some of your recent compositions in manuscript form which you gave me I read through them very carefully

Many people have said that Sanskrit just contains some good poetry and that it can be used by Pandits for discussing certain worn out theories on philosophical subjects But I have always held the view that Sanskrit is still growing and is full of winhty. You have shown that what I have said is correct through your compositions.

You command Sanskrit as a living language. The wide field you cover and the variety of subjects you handle show that Sanskrit can serve for all sorts of purposes even in modern times and many of your themes are of living interest.

The simplicity of your language and the lucidity of your expression show clearly that Sanskrit is a living language and that there is no touch of artificiality in it Your versification is extremely natural

(vm)

You allo show a rare command of metres and Sansknt contains a very large number of metres unparalleled in any other language

If your compositions can be published they will be a real contribution to Sanskint and also to the literary output in the country Kindly accept my very hearty felicitations on your poems. I must also thank you for proving my view about Sanskint being a living language through the way in which you handle the laneuare.

Yours sincerely, C KUNHAN RAJA

AUTHOR'S PREFACE.

The good reception that these short poems had when they were read out to some of my friends here and elsewhere gave me the courage to present them to the general reader in the form of a book. Several of these were published in the years 1010 and 1050 in the "Samskritam" the Sanskrit weekly of Ayodhya to the editor of which I take this opportunity to express my thanks.

The collection consists of two parts. The first part contains pieces of a reflective nature and the second part narrations. The poems have been arranged in the chronological order of their composition. The pieces in the second part were written earlier than those in the first.

My most sincere thanks are due to the Hon'ble Justice Shri N. Chandrasekhara Iyer for having interested himself in writing a foreword to this book. I am deeply indebted to Dewan Bahadur Shri K. S. Ramaswami Sastrigal for his appreciative evaluation and to Dr. C. Kunhan Raja, M. A., Ph. D., tor his letter of felicitations.

Due to the time spirit I have had to append an English translation of P rt I for the benefit of those who are not as conversant with the giories of Daivi Vak as they should b.— I hope the cognoscenti will excuse me for it.

I cannot adequately express my deep sense of gratefulness to Shris R. Ramjeedoss Iyer, Zamiddar of Kannivadi, N. M. R. Subbaraman M.L.A., Madurai and A. Vaidyanatha Iyer, B. A., B. L., M. L. A., Advocate Madurai for their substantial financial help for the publication of this book.

Lastly, my sincere thanks are expressed to the proprietors of Sti Ramakrishna Press, Madural for their prompt and neat execution of the work.

Madurai, 30-4-51 V. Subrahmanya Dyer

SOME ADVANCE OPINIONS.

The Hon'ble Shri K M Munshi, Minister for Food and Agriculture, Govt of India

I find your Sanskrit poems interesting

Shrı Govindlaî H. Bhatt M.A., Professor of Sanskrit University of Baroda and Ag. Director, Oriental Institute, Baroda

The learned author has succeeded in proving beyond doubt the wonderful force of the Sanskitt language wherein all the topics under the Sun can be graphically described. The variety of subjects including even some of the most important problems of the day, the mastery over language and the natural expression in suitable metres entitle the author to a high place in the galaxy of Sanskrit poets.

Dr. A. Sharma, M A, D. Phil Professor & Head of the Department of Sanskrit, Osmania University, Hyderabad.

It was a pleasant surprise for me to go through your "Padyapushpanjuli", which is a successful experiment in preventing modern, even foreign, thought and themes through the medium of Sanskrit The contribution of modern India to Sanskrit poetry is not negligible, although unfortunately

not duly recognised But 'ew modern Sanskrit poets if any have dared to deviate from the beaten track of poetic tradition and ventured as you have done on an experiment of modernizing Sanskrit Lyric—without disturbing Sanskrit idiom and expression

It is no evaggeration to say that the pieces contained in your Nosegay are sure to prove a source of delight to every Saliridaya. By the way they also serve as a proof of the vitality and phability of the Sanskrit language—which can be used as a vehicle of modern thought as well as of ancient lore.

The Hon ble Justice Shri A S P Ayyar, M A, JCS F R S L Bar at Law Judge, Madras High Court

Long ago in England to an English audience of I atin Greek and English scholars. I delivered a lecture on Sanskrit and said.— Sanskrit is not dead.— can never die.— though the old days are gone and the old Kings are departed. It will continue to live so lo ig as the Hindu race is alive nay indeed so long as man cherishes lofty thoughts couched in sublime words. Man the younger brother of the gods will certainly not abandon this language of the gods though now and then when he reverts to his other capacity of elder brother of the animals he may fume or scoff at karining this difficult language and advocate the study of only the much easier modern languages. This is not peculiar to India the same thing is found in western countries regarding.

the study of Latin and Greek and in modern Turkey regar ding Atabic and Persian But when the animal needs are over and leisure comes the human heart craves for some thing higher than a work-a day language and scoffs at the very difficulty which it sought to avoid before. This is only natural just as a hungry man hates the delay involved in washing his hands and waiting for the dishes to come before beginning his repast but the same man will not only wash his hands but also put on a special dress-suit and wait for guests when his work is over and he is entertaining. So no one need despair about the future of Sanskrit By its intrinsic greatness Sanskrit is as free from the need for public popu brity as an elephant in a procession is from the need for many people to follow it Your book shows the correctness of my opinion and I congratulate you on it and the variety of subjects ancient and modern including Scavenging! The verses run smoothly and nobody will suspect that they are in a language 6000 years old

Sri T S Balasubrahmanya Ayyar, M A L T, Inspector of Oriental Schools, Madras State

the compositions are very well written the 53' fluent diction good and idea novel. I am sure you vill apply yours if earnestly and ere long you will attempt to publish your virtings so that sahridayas may read an I-tajoy them.

(xiv)

Rao Sahib Srl N Natesa Aiyer, B A ,B L , Supreme Court Advocate, Arupathi

the encommuns your works are receiving are in no way eagerations. They possess in them a rare combination of all the qualities which carry appeal to the modern public who, as you know, have no leisure or patience for high sounding phrases, grandiloquent word paintings, freether-drist and strained wisefies. Fresh striking ideas and concepts clothed in simple, mellifluous language free from pedantry and ambitious exhibition of scholarship in verse or prose are what are wanted now and your compositions are having them in abundance....

Shri K Balasubramania Alyar, B A ,B L , Advocate "Ashrama" Luz Mylapore

Principal Subrahmanya Aiyar has kindly requested me to give my impressions after perusing his book of Sanskrit poems entitled Padya Pushpanjah "

Mr Subrahmanya Aiyar commands a simple lucid and charming poetic style. He possesses all the qualifications that are necessary for being a reputed author of Sanskrit Kavyas. He has dealt with a variety of subjects forming the theme of his poems and exhibits originality and versathity. The fact that he has been able to secure appreciations from scholars like the Hon'ble Mr. Justice N Chandrasekhara Aiyar, Sri k. S. Ramaswami Sastry and Dr. Kunhan Raja is clear proof to the reader of the true ment of his poetry and of his Sanskrit scholarship. I have great pleasure in commending this book to the Sanskrit loving world.

॥ पद्यपुष्पाञ्जलिः ॥

बन्दे गज्ञास्यं सक्लैनिवेब्यं विद्वीघहन्तार मुमाकुमारं। , पूर्णे पुराणं गणनाथमीशं कवि प्रसन्न निविलायेसिद्ध्ये॥

> स्मरामि पितरं नित्यं कविं कर्मपरायणम् । पितृत्यंच जगत्त्यातं कविकेसरिणं गुरूम्॥

॥ पूर्व भागः ॥

1. ॥ संसारस्तवः ॥

मा मृदि संसारमसारमेतं विवादगर्भयंचनैः कदापि । सत्योऽस्ति न स्वममय मवशो धम्याणि कर्माणि सदा फुरुत्वम् ॥ १ भूगं लयं गच्छति नित्यताग्धी गृदं तमिस्रेच मविष्यदेव। इदयंव जीवद्भुवि वर्तमानं धम्याणि कर्माणि सदा कुरु त्वम् ॥ १ देदो न यन्याय तु कामनेव तां छिन्य स्वोमयतीहमोद्यः। अस्यातुष्ट्रीस्त्र प्रारीरपाते धम्याणि कर्माणि मदा फुरु त्वम् ॥ १ निवर्तते नेव गतदाणो तु कालस्य पेगः एत्वु ताटतीऽस्ति। मंदाय्यते यद्भवतोऽपिसता धम्याणि कर्माणि सदा पुरु त्वम् ॥ १ नै कान्ततो जन्म मुद्धं न दुःखं सुखं कुरु त्यं समतावलस्मात्। त्यजाथयोभे स्थिएधीमैयन्यं धर्म्याणि कर्माणि सदा कुरु त्यम् ॥ ५ मुक्त्या स्वकीयत्वमति कियास चेष्टस्य युद्धंचा जगतः क्रियेति। अवाव्यते चाभ्यसनावियेघी धर्म्याणि कर्माणि सदा कुरु त्यम् ॥ ६ अव्यक्तवातेऽध्यचलो भवेस्यं युद्धिस्वदीया यदि निश्चितैयं। तकेंसु तुष्टिकुरु माऽस्थियेषु धर्म्याणि कर्माणि सदा कुरु त्यम् ॥ ७ ,अव्यक्त आदिहिं तथेव चान्तो व्यकस्तु मध्यो भवतीह माग्यात्। असत्यवुद्धि प्रविहाय तस्मिम् धर्म्याणि कर्माणि सदा कुरुत्वम्॥ ८

2 ॥ ऋषिसंस्मरणम् ॥ वज्ञनमञ्ज्जकं तत्त्रस्रतं यन्युखेन्यो

यचनमञ्जर्क तत्प्रस्कृते यन्मुखम्या जगद्खिलमपरयन्त्र्यानयोगेन येच । हुतग्रुजि सकला वे देवता येरिष्टेष्टा भवतु नतिरियं तत्प्राक्तनेम्यो मुनिभ्यः॥

5

असुरप्रिमुखानामाञ्चतीः प्राप्यच प्रा-गचिष्रपत्मि चरन्ती पापशक्तीस्तपोमिः। नरकुळसुखहन्त्रीः द्वोपयामासुरुप्रै-महितश्वमगुणा ये स्पोतिषा दीवपद्वेः॥ विपुलतरमभूचन्मानसं विश्वतोऽपि प्रतन्तरमणिष्ठादयणोः प्रोह्नलास । विदितविषयजाला भाषरादावरं ये दिदिश्रवनिभूत्ये धानशाखास्समस्ताः॥

जटिलगद्दनचेतस्तत्वमालोडध सम्यइ-मनुजसमुद्रयम्य श्रेयसे सस्पर्ये। चिरतरचरितं, सद्धमंसेतृन्ववन्ध्-

स्समलमत च धर्मः शाश्वतीं येः प्रतिष्ठाम्॥

चयमिष्ट सुचिरस्थं धर्ममेषां प्रवृत्ता विषरिणमयितं चामूलतो दृष्टवीयं। विनयमुपगतास्तान्संस्मरन्तो मद्दर्थाः-

प्रदाममनुविशाम प्रश्नमादीहशादृद्वाक्॥

३. ।। कविताप्रासादः ।।

आविभेवत्विश्वरुमांस्यवधीरयन्य-इदान्द्राह्ययेन महसा रचित पुराण । प्रासाद एप महतां निवहेन, तुक्षे व्युडाकृतिसस्थिरतर प्रियमारते न ॥

ज्योतिर्मयात्करणजालमत प्रसर्प-न्नृत प्रकाशयति ते जगदन्यथान्धं । वागस्य कर्नृदक्षिता विलसत्यद्वप्रं मृल दद रसनिधि कुतुकान्वितानाम्॥

रामायण प्रथमकाव्य ममत्येतेजो यादमीकिना कविकुळस्य पितामद्देन। आविष्युन, विरचितो जगतीप्रदीप्तो व्यासेन भारतमयश्च विभाष्टिमाद्रि॥

पतद्भुय मुनिकृत भवति प्रतिष्ठा -हम्यस्य निश्चलतरा रुचिरा विशाला । छायां ययो कथय आधितवन्त पते रम्याणि चारतरकान्यगृहाणि चकु ॥ शाश्चर्यवद्भवनमत्र बृहर्राथार्यं क्रीडागृहं दिश्युकवेश्व, तथापुराणं। यदा परेहिं निपुर्णियमाद्यभूमि., प्राक्षोपिता विषय भावजिघुक्षयाया ॥ निर्माणकर्मणि ततो विधयः प्रविपा-स्लाभाविकत्विवरहस्तनुराविरासीत्। भृपानिवैदानमभूत पुनः प्रभृतं विस्मापकानि रचनानि तदोदितानि॥ Ę मीवर्ण एव विपलः फिल हर्स्य भाग-स्तत्र प्रधानरचकः क्रिकालिदास । शाकुन्तलं सहदयामसम्लेडपि लोके मेषं च ते न निर्गुविविश्रसक्ये॥ 19 भासाध्यपोय भयभृतिसन्ताः फवीन्डा-स्सुप्र्याङ्गनानि रसपुरानिकेतनानि । रहोज्ज्यलानि विद्युनंबभृमिकां तां याणादयोऽत्र एतभूरिपरिश्रमाद्य ॥ e सारत्यहानिरधिका, ष्टतकन्यभूमा, शम्बाद्यतातिनिगिद्या, ऽर्धद्रितृताच । भ्यम्ममामध्या, ऽमग्णातिमक्ति पधारहर्ना दरशिरे, विद्वतः प्रवादाः ॥

नेहानि तानि विज्ञनान्यविकस्वराणि प्रायो जना विज्ञहतीति किमप्र चित्रं। भूयोऽप्यदांभिकपयेन पुराहतेन पुष्टु प्रमामस्युनं जियतां सुहुम्यम्॥

٤

4. ॥ पारस्पर्यम् ॥

पारस्पर्यं प्रभवति महान्धमं एको जगत्यां

यद्ववापारे प्रचळित सुधं छोकन्नुसान्तजातं। सुर्येस्स्यं प्रहसमुद्दयं नित्यमाकर्यतीत्थं ते चान्योन्यं, सहकृतियळाद्दस्यरे सुस्थिताश्च ॥ सूर्माळोके क्रस्टिद्दि दशोर्मार्गमायाति किञ्चिन्-मैयद्रच्यं विरहितपराधीनतं विद्यते यत्। आरभ्याणोस्सरसिजभयाण्डायसानं च याय-द्धमैस्यास्याधिकरणवशो वतैते सर्यळोकः॥ विस्तप्टं वै नरदिविषदां यससस्यत्रदानं,

यद्धायम्मोतिधिजलमुची सेव्यसत्सेवकी च । भार्या क्रार्ची रृषजनतयीर्वन्थ एप प्रसिद्धी छोके चेत्वं प्रकृतिनियता यन्धुता नित्यसिद्धा ॥

₹

सर्वे यूयं मकलकर्णः कर्म नित्यं कुरुष्ये
जानीष्येया न फलमिर्ललः भएयते तस्यवेति ।
प्रायो याति श्रमिकरञ्जं यस्तु भोगाय नास्य
श्रीहि यासो न खलु लभने कर्षको यायको या ॥ ४
इत्यंशानां जगति चलनं दृष्टमेकार्येतिद्द्ये
चित्रयं त्येनचद्गिललगता स्यार्थता कापिजन्त्न् ।
निर्वर्षयेमान्सवहुलतवा कार्यत्सुप्रपापं
स्यक्तिजीतिर्जनजनपता हेपद्रश्रामियक्ष ॥ ५

5 ॥ प्रकृतिः कला च ॥

षान्तं याग्याञ्चमति महिनं चित्तसंरंजकं तन् सद्मीत्संतं स्रस्तितमपुरं चेश्वमर्धं यदीयं । भीमं ऋतं हतनकरणं चण्डचण्डात्मकं यद् दुर्गारूपं भवति भुवने नचदीयार्धमन्यत्॥

क्षं यन्या क्षित्र भगवनाऽधार्धनारीश्वरेण स्वति भृतुन्मिनवनगुचार्याञ्चनं चातिरस्यं । र्थनारेष्यासक्तिनिटिटास्यान्ति भीमं गृहीतं साम्मन्माना प्रदृतिकमयाकारभृद्वीमयीति ॥ देव्यास्तस्या इशिशुरिह नरोऽतृप्तितस्तन्मुमुर्हे। द्यानोद्रत्याऽजनयत कला, श्चाहलादाणवास्त्रं । ज्ञान्ता घोरा ध्वनिखिलपदार्था भृश निर्मितावै

नारम्सगां भविविजयतेऽयं कलाद्यतारयः॥ इत्थं धन्यं नरकुलमहो यम्य भोगाय सन्ति . ज्योस्सा नद्यः पिकस्तमुमाडीनि च प्राकृतानि ।

गेहारामादि चतुरकलाकस्पितं विद्यते यत्त काव्यं गीतं च छलितकलासंप्रदिष्टं यदन्यत् ॥

×

भोगे याददयधिकविधता तादशी नाशने स्या-हिद्यहात्यारुमिवनमूर्गं भींपणोऽस्येव लोकः। यन्त्रार्क्षेम्सोऽसहरणचणं भींकरोऽत्यन्तमद्य

व्रज्ञोरमेयो न निधनकृते किन्तु भद्राय भ्यात ॥

6 ॥ शकुन्तलास्वगतम् ॥

मारीचमा श्रमिममं मम चागताया धारित्रतापसकुलैरमिकाङक्यमाणं । वर्गाणि पञ्च समतीयुरदोभनाया दीर्घाणि रोद्वयदुलानि फर्थचिदेव॥

किं जातमय यदनेन समुत्मुकाऽई किं या मिष्पित सुर्व मम दु ल भाजः। किं सहमादिइ परं जुपते स्मुर्व मे किं या घटेत स ममात्र जुदुष्वयेशे॥

पुरानानुपुराविचया म्मृनयो गताना मयोग्मियन्ति सुराषु गविमिश्रिता या । ताताक्षमे मृगकुर्वस्मद वर्षिताऽद्री पुरानस्ता क्षा सस्स्टिरय सेचयन्ती ॥

रष्टा मुपेण तमहं च निरीक्षमाणा राग परस्परगनोऽज्ञनि सद्य प्य। भन्यागता मथुमया दियमाः कर्यये नीताध्य तेन सद विसारणं नु तेयाम्॥ संप्रेपिता तदनु भर्तृगृहं ससत्त्वा तातं सखीयुगटमेणदिश्चं टतां च। सास्रा विद्वाय, मनसा गद्व चिन्तयन्ती मत्वा क्षमेण पुरुराजसभां प्रविद्या॥ सवादानेनिंपतनं, रूपया जनन्या अतागम ध्य, मुपते मंम शोकदारी।

अत्याग ध्वं, नृपत सम शाकद्वारा । अद्दस्य वन्ध्र उद्भूज्ञगत श्च्य मर्ता, तप्ये ततोऽत्रतुतपांति पर्ति स्मरन्ती ॥ गापेस्सुतो जनयिता परिवृत्तवणाँ, मातातिमानुपकुला, परिपालको मे । तातो महान्कुलपति, वसनं च जिल्ला मुप्याध्रमे, पतिरहो शुवनप्रकृष्टः॥ किल्लेप भतिवरह स्मतरामसहो

किन्त्वेप भर्नुविरह स्मुतरामसङ्गो नाहांमियं निरविषक्क विभाति यो मे। कामं निपोडयति, किं वत कारणं स्या-ट्राजा न धर्मपरमो यदवस्थिति में॥ इदारिणी निगदिता किल मानुमत्या

वीध्याङ्गुळीयकमसावधिगत्य तथ्यं। ताम्यत्यहो मम छतेऽनुशयाभितप्तो यस्यान्तरे मम च तिष्ठति छोक एकः॥

ŧ0

१२

१३

१४

सल्यौ च ते चिहितशापकये त्रिये मे मैवापराधसहिते कथितं तु ताभ्यां। आवश्यकत्वसमये प्रदिशाङ्गलीयं प्रीत्येति, भाग्यविरहात्पतितस्त तीर्थे ॥ नातं चनौकसमधैधितवन्तमेव सिहाद्ववीमि किमहं प्रति कुत्यविज्ञा। दुर्वाससा सुतपसा चरिते मदीये मुख्यं हि कमें कृतमस्य फले त्वनस्यम्॥ ११ दण्डः ऋपाविरहितः परिकस्पितो यद्-भर्तु श्च विस्मरणमेप च विषयोगः।

मन्ये स दैवघटितः परिशक्तिमार्गो येनेह पावनतरा भवितास्मि नृतम्॥ आतिथ्यकर्मणि नियोजितवान पिता मां विस्मृत्य तन्नृपतिमेच विचिन्तयन्ती।

शाप फलं च विहिताकरणस्य युक्तम्॥ कामान्धयाऽऽचरितमैतद धर्मजुष्टं सामान्यया चनित्रयेच पशुरवभाजा। धर्मानियन्त्रित इहास्त्यश्भाय काम-स्तप्ताः कलङ्कृनिश्चयास्तपसा मयाद्य॥

नावेदिपं भूनिवरं समुपागतं तं

त्यक्तं प्रियात्यमधुना गृहिणीत्यमाचं, संयोगमत्र सुल्वि में हृद्यं वदीति । जाने कर्यं स इति नैय, विधिजंठाळ्य ॥ जाने कर्यं स हाति नैय, विधिजंठाळ्य ॥

१५

18.

₹

द्वित्रेष्वहस्सु पुनरागमनं च सिध्येन - . मार्गस्य मध्य इह दर्शनकाङ्क्षयासी। तिष्टेस्कदाचिदिति चा श्टणयं मुनीमां स्यादेवमेव, मयताच सुभस्तामो नः॥

7. ॥ अद्भुतं भारतम् ॥

नचोऽद्भुतादश्भजला वनराजयोऽमी तुद्गा नगा जलनिषे रमणीयतीराः। पुष्पं फलं विद्दगजातमनन्तवर्णे ज्योत्साङ्गताऽस्तमयी मधुरतेव श्रा

धर्मास्स्थिरः इधुतय बादिविधर्जिता या अत्यद्भुताः प्रगतय स्सकलेऽपि द्याले। यग्रस्तपोऽध्ययनरीतय ईडनीया-स्सङ्क्ययस्थितिरियं समता न यस्याः॥

3

H.

Ę

किन्त्वेतदद्भुततरं यदिहास्ति येना-दानं जुगुप्सिततमं निखिलेऽपि लोके। संलक्ष्यतेऽधिकगुणं महितं च विज्ञैः, दाको जगस्त्रपजयेऽत्र परिष्रहाशी॥

धर्मः प्रतिव्रहणमीरित आतवाग्मः न व्यक्तिगो विधिरयं सकलोऽपि वर्गः। विप्राच्य एप निश्चितेन हि तेन यद्धो, रिकोऽप्यसायखिलपूर्णतपा विभाति॥

वर्गो भवेषदि कदाचिद्दयं धनार्था विप्रत्वहानिरुदियात्महसैव तस्य। निस्स्रत्वशस्त्रनिहतारिकुटाश्च विष्राः स्वां जीविकां परचितः कटयन्ति तुष्टाः॥

दारिद्भ्य धर्मपरियद्धज्नां घप्णों ठोके किमस्ति यरभारतवत्प्रदेशः। किं वा विधानमिद्मेव सुदेशमेतं धातुं न पारयति मूर्यतले परेपाम्॥

अर्थावनाः क्षपित भोगत्या जगत्याः क्षेत्राय वैऽनवस्तं व्ययितस्वकालाः। रक्ष्याः कथंचिद्षि ते धृतसत्यलद्याः रक्षपित संस्कृतिमिर्मा भुवनाङ्गतं चे॥ स्वातन्त्र्यक्षाभचरितं किल भारतीयं भारपङ्गतेष्वतितरां मकुटायमानं । त्यागाश्रयाज्ञनतया परिचर्यं हिंसां युद्धं प्रयतिंतमहो विजयो विचित्र ॥

८. ॥ भीष्म महात्यागः ॥

स्मृते भीष्मेऽ घृष्ये सारणपथमारोहति बृहः -नगानां राजासाबुद्धिनियह श्चातिगहनः । - नयागारापातो भुवनगुरुगाम्भीयं भरितः पृष्ठः प्रांतुर्देवालयसुविलसद्गोपुरगण ॥

महान्धर्मी वीरः प्रसर मम चाण्यस्य दुतये विचिनं यस्यासीज्ञननमिह चिन्तानभिगर्तं । प्रतिद्वार्वचित्र्य प्रधितमवनी यस्य भुवि च त्रिलोक्षीचित्रं तम्मृतिचरितमत्राथ कथय ॥

प्रयत्ने कंसारेः प्रशामनिष्यी हन्तविष्ठले प्रधृतिस्संरध्या समरहरणाय दुततरं । कुरुणामारवह्ये कुळतिळकमीष्म द्या निद्वितो पृतोऽहं हन्यां नावद्दिति वरान्पाण्डतनयान्॥

8

દ્દ

युयुत्स्तां वाता रणभृति समेता उभयतः -समं पातर्नेतृ प्रवरकुरुवृद्धेन झटिति । . तथैच व्युटाश्च दृपदसुतवीरात्रमणिनाः

ायैव व्यृदाश्च द्रुपदस्रतवीरात्रमणिनाः ि निदेशं चाकाङक्षन्प्रहरणममी दातुमतुलम् ॥

तदामुक्चा फंचित्सरभस मगाद्यमंतनुजो , व्यजानाद्धमं यः कृतदृद्धमित भाष्मशिविरं । निष्ठन्तु क्षत्राणां जयविलसदानाकयशसो यथोपायं धर्मिन्त्रवद् तच नत्येत्यकथयत् ॥

श्रवोचक्रीप्मस्तं सदयहृदयो यत्स समये पुनर्मामाग्रञ्जेति चछतु रणं तत्र जयवान् । सुतः पाण्डोरेयं च निगदितवाछन्तनुमवर्-समक्षं वीराणां प्रवछकुकशब्यं किछ चचः॥

ज्ञगत्यां चारिश्रमधितपुरुपाः केऽपि थिदिता -श्चरित्रं कस्यापि शृत इह न सन्धि पुनर्पं। यरं पृच्छत्येको ज्ञलमिय वचाय्यं लघुतया व्रदीत्योमित्यन्यस्सममति रहो केयमनयोः॥

जिनवां मृत्युर्वा जनयति न मेर्ड छतथियां सदा ये घम्यास प्रसितमनस कर्मततिष्ठ । तथापीयं नित्रा स्ववहरणरीतिः खलु तथोः परः पक्षः स्थो चेति परिगणना यस सुषयोः ॥ भटानामाघट्ट स्तव्जु चलितो वेगघटित घवृत्तं ब्रह्माण्डमकटमतिभीमं प्रमथनं । भरु भीष्मद्दाहां निचय इव संख्ये च तहितां बभासे तेजस्वी प्रलयसमयं स्माकलपति ॥

अहान्यप्टावेयं तुमुलतरमायोधनम् भूर -क्रमाद्धागो भूपानिधनमगमलाण्डवरले । अधान्येषु धर्म श्वकितचित्रतो भग्नहृदयो , यथी साम्रस्तुण गुणवद्दागगाहुयमविधम् ॥

प्रणम्योवाचैवं "परनर! भवान्यावद्जितं विभत्येतच्छलं मम क्लिल न तावज्ञयमति । समायाता विद्वंस्तव हननवेला कथय मा – मुपायं सद्यस्वं समयहरणं भा कुरु विभो"॥ ११

१०

" अवादीस्थं सत्यं भरति मयि दाखं गुणनिधे प्रहर्तु द्वाको मां न भवति पुमान्कोषि जगिते"। निगद्येवं भीष्मः क्षणमिव स चिन्तापरिगतो "यदि स्यादस्तो मे निहतमिह दुर्वोधनवळम्॥ १२

क्षयं कुर्यामेतां बिदितीनयम पक्षथिहति परित्याज्यो लोके विरहितशुणस्स्योऽपि पुरुप.। परो ब्राह्मश्रीष्टस्स यटि गुणपालैजकुलजो विश्रिप्पाराध्य श्लेति किल विदुषां तिष्टति मतम्॥ १३ मर्यतावन्तं च समयमुपितं गाँरवगृष्टे क्षणं तद्व्यापृत्तं युधि विविधमेवावितरणातः। करिष्येऽहं साधी ग्रेडिपरि साहाग्यमधुना मदन्तम्योपायं कथयिनुमिदानीं व्यवतितः॥ įŁ विनिश्चियं द्वापरुकरूपम ऊचे सुपसुनं "चरित्रं में पूर्व विदितमसिलानां ज्ञामने । निजाभीएं साऽस्या मयि गुरुम्योनालभत न वसादाऽलम्बाध त्रिपुरहरमस्तोदतपसा ॥ ۶٠ वरं मदाताय, तद्मुच विवेदाानलमियं समुद्रता भृषो इपदतनुजा सा स्मृतियुता। ततसम्भूणाकर्णात्ममधिगतपुंसवाऽच च पुमार-दिखण्डीत्यम्यारया निगदिनसिदं देवसुनिना॥ १६ तदाकार्यं सद्यदशपथममुमात्मान्तरिति च रित्रय वा स्त्रीपूर्वे प्रति शुधि न युध्येय निषुद्दन् । शिखण्डी स्त्रीपुर्व स्तमिममधुना वीरविजयः पुरोधायाजी मां त्वरिनमपशस्त्रं बहरतु"॥ १७ महात्यागी धर्मेश्रनपरिवृढो धर्मजलिध -वंहो धंमंग्रन्थेभंवति किल भेत्ता स्थितमति । जनित्वा धर्मेणा नुपद्दत धृति जीवति तथा मृति चानेनासाबुपदिशति धर्मिद्रतमिद्रम्॥ ę۷

९ ॥ वाग्वैभवम् ॥

अये वानचित्रा त्वं तव विभवलेशो मयि छपा -बशांत संक्षान्तस्तिम मधुना त्वत्स्तुतिविधौ । निगुञ्जेऽहं सवस्ततु तमतनुं येन महिमा तुळा नो यस्यास्ति प्रगुण इह वर्ष्यंत निब्बिटः ॥

पृधिव्यादीनां त्वं प्रभवसमयात्पूर्वम भवस – समाभ्रित्वेव त्वां सकलमिद्द सृष्टं बहुवले । विना त्वां शब्द् ! स्याज्जडमिव जगन्मृकवद्पि प्रपञ्चस्सोर्थानां तिमिर इय मेदेन रहितः॥

असाधारण्येन प्रविख्सिल नरे गीर्यंद्वविधा न जाने जन्तुनां वचनमितरेषां प्रति सुधि । उदक्तापुःकर्यः प्रवख्तर प्यास्य विदित -स्तथापीयं श्रीम्ते खलु विजयते तस्य शिखरे ॥ ३

नरस्य व्यापारास्तय वशगता अत्र हि ममें समाराद्धं वाप्तवां यतत इह सवांऽपि सततं। परं कस्यापि त्वं न यशमयति क्षीडनपरा मजन्ती वैषुत्य विपरिणतिमप्यृर्गिवलसिता ॥

10. ॥ श्रमप्रशंसा ॥

श्रम कुत्काः पूरवे। भुवि इदयपर्वश्र हितकत् न नीचो नोघोऽस्ति श्रमिजनगणे सर्वविधया । श्वपाको राजा च स्थितिविग्चन भेदरहिती स्ये वा यन्त्रेया न विसदशभावोऽङ्गनिचये ॥

कियां कुर्वन्कमीं निजनिष्किरुशक्त्याज्ञवयुतो ्रार्ति पदयेचस्मिन्कलमञ्जयज्ञेत स्वयमपि। अय न्यायम्सन्दो हन्दिरमुखानां दिविपदां तथा नृणां चेय धृतिनिगदिता कर्मसर्गिः॥

श्चिमो वोद्वारस्तहहनपरिक्षित्रा इव नरा प्रयासे शारीरे कथमि न जातु प्रमुक्ति । धनप्राप्तं पूर्णं सुद्धमञ्जूभवन्ति श्वमकृतां प्रकोषायाजभ्र प्रकटितनिजोत्कर्षमत्य ॥

श्रमो वित्त प्रशा जितयमिद्मैश्वयंजनकं चितीर्ण निश्वेषां समृदिततया महल्छते । न कस्पापि स्वरंत्रं भवति सक्लं न्यास इति च प्रजायतेयं धौर्यदि सुनि भवेतस्वरीयभव ॥ अहताद्या आढ्या श्चरणचळनं दारदळन तिरुष्टं मन्यन्ते च रूपिमवळिता परभृता । परेपां साहाय्य श्वसितुमपि बांछन्ति रूपणा कथं म्यायत्तानां श्चमरतिरमीयां न विषय ॥

मतेस्संपत्तियां भवतु धनसंपञ्जनिमतां श्रम ते शारीर फलदमिह कुर्यु प्रतिदिन। यथा स्याल्लोकोऽम श्रममय उदान्तो चहुफलो यथा च स्यकार श्रमिहद्वयत्तां चहिरियात्॥

निनेक्स्या भीदय परिवित न भाति प्रमिवितु विनोद दुर्नाणा निरतिसमये ये फिल जना । नटा गातारोऽन्ये धनभरहराधीन यहुश श्रमी नो पर्यात लभत दह भर्ते गृहगतात् ॥

स्थित वच्छायेषु द्रविजमधिकं कोऽपि ततुने प्रयस्थंस्तापे य प्रततु भन्नते वेतनमय । यपुर्वार्यात्राम प्रवल्तरमान्तां मतिपल तथाप्येपोऽधम्यां जिन्नय इति भायेच सुद्दशाम् ॥ ८

11 ॥ रजो विलासः ॥

अन्तर्वेष्ठि श्च परितो रजसावृतोऽष्टं तस्मिनिमग्रमिनश नयन मन श्च। इँगस्फुरमृचिरसस्यकरायलस्या दुन्मस्य चल्मि दुनुसाञ्चमु तद्विलासान्॥

ही है प्रवृत्तिरखिला रजसो विकास -सन्द्वासने सपदि जुद्यति सर्वजन्तुः। चैतन्यविष्ठुरणमेतद्यीनमेय प्रष्यानदुर्लमतराज्ञतभूमकृत्तत्॥

आफ्रस्य सत्त्वमतिदीनिमिहाप्रहेण प्रायो रजो जितनुते स्वयमेव राज्य। स्वप्रामनं प्रफटयत्यक्वी नरेऽहिमन – रागं च मन्युमजितं जनयत्वकामम् ॥

काम करोति भुवन कपळ किळँक व्यासानगे भ्रमति च मसिसु ततोऽन्यन्। कोषो महान् परमकारुणिको न लोके हातु सहेत तुणमध्यपस्य हस्ते॥

Ł

लीलाविभूतिरनयो भंवति प्रपञ्चर -संसारकर्मनिवयस्य च चोदकी ती। स्तैग्यं वधस्समर आक्रमणं च वैरं वैन्यं छलं कपटता यहुधा चरन्ति॥

भग्नातस्तातिम् रजः प्रस्तं सुसऱ्यात् संप्राप्य वर्णनिकारं लसतीह रकः । यत्रैप जुम्भति गुणो ऽव्यिलदम्भथीजं क्रीडन्ति तत्र वलवद्गवि वर्णमांसि॥

विक्षा अमानुपकुले कथपन्ति वे स्त्री -रागेप्सय प्रचुरवर्णयुताः पुमांस । इत्येव किन्तु नियमोप्युमयो नृलोके भूगो यिवेकचति दश्यत एर चित्रम्॥

शके धैनस्य समयस्य च भृतिभागो प्यर्थाष्ट्रतो भवति संसदि वेपगृद्धो। स्रावद्यकार्थकरणे विनिट्युज्यते चे -दंशोऽस्य कश्चन मुखं मवितेव नूनम्॥

विद्याधमा यनिमठालय यज्ञज्ञाला स्थानानि यत्र नियत भुवि सारियक्तर्य। सत्रापि ताण्डयमहो रजसो नितान्तं सत्तादगस्य जयत राजु विकर्मोधः॥ किं नागतोस्त्यवसरोऽस्य निरोधनाय संस्थापनाय महितस्य च सन्त्यभूम । यावत्स्पुरन्ति भुवने स्थिरतां प्रपन्ना शान्ति धृंवाऽकितयता शुभधीश्च हप्तिः॥

१०

12 ॥ सती ॥

लसन्त्यारयानानि प्रवलतर राजन्यचरिते नृलोकेऽन्यवापि शुतवद्वगुणा यत्र युवति । युवानं राष्ट्रणा कुलजमकरोत्स्विपयर्पत ततक्षेयं स्नेहार पितृपतिगतार क्षेत्रामवहत्॥

त्रिलोकेशः पूर्वं बटविटियमो मृह्यतहःभाइ -सुसु ्णां मानात्परमञ्जूषया मार्गमिटिशत्। ततस्साय देवः परिणयति दक्षस्य तनुजां तया देव्या साक्रं च सुखमवसदाश्चिरतरम्॥

युलोके जात्वासीद्वलघदुपजाप प्रति क्षियं महेदारवं तस्यापलपितममत्यें मदवशै । प्रतीक्षां चकुर्वेऽयसरमवमन्तुं च कुघियो विता हेर्नु हेरो महित हि विनादास्य समये॥ ३

×

Ę

स दक्षो द्वेष्णुणामविषयदमास्थाय बहुदाः पुरो नम्दीचस्या कुरुत शिवनिन्दां युतदसि । दाजापायं द्राम्यस् तनुत दह हित्या शिवहयि – मैखं जीयंतास्याथ शिर इति च स्यादसुरभीः॥

प्रवृत्तिस्तादृष्टे भयशिषितिता भृतिभ्छ सपै सर्य दक्षः कर्तु तद्गु चित्रतेऽह्युहतकः। अशेषास्सम्भारास्त्वपदसद्या स्संविरचिता निर्हिपादशाळायां च.सपुदळसमोदभरिताः॥

अनाहता पित्रा भुवनजननी विश्वविद्यता सचिन्ताभृरदेवी व्यथितहदया कर्मणि पितुः । अहो दपान्धत्वं विषदुहितरं मां न गणयन् पति मे भृतैदां स कथमवमन्तुं कृतमतिः॥

अकार्यस्याकारं परिणतिमयं चायिदितवार – प्रमृद्धा घी श्चास्य प्रचुररज्ञसा गाडतमसा। विपत्तित्रह्माण्डप्रलयज्ञतिदाा निश्चयभवा निवर्नेतायंकि, जनक तव सर्गो चु किमयम्॥

पितृष्ठे हर्मा ब्रह्म्यस्यति च गन्त तव पुरो ममाचातो याचे पतिमहमनुद्धां प्रियकरं । विमुद्धें दं पुष्टत्त्वसु जिवया दाहुर्राचे सु -र्तिचार्गदा वैशी सुभुदामनुमेने कथमपि॥ प्रिप्रियां सत्यां पितृद्युभचिकीयीं सबसभां प्रवृत्तस्तां दृष्ट्या हसितुमधलिप्तस्सुरगण । उपेक्ष्येत इदेवी वितरशुपसृत्यानतवती

परीतं विष्ण्यार्थं स्त्रिणयनवपूटी स्फुटमदम् ॥

विनीति मूर्नो तां निधनमधिगन्ता स जनकः क्षणे तस्मिन्मग्रस्स्वमहिमनि दीक्षामुपगतः । अपीमां नादाश्ची चरणपतितां लोकजननीं पदार्थ स्सत्त्वाद्यो न हि पतित दशे मव्जुपाम् ॥ १०

श्रुचा देवी नष्टं पितरमनिवर्त्यं च वचनैः प्रवृर्ध्येषा शालामतिझटिति मुक्तवा परशिवं।

प्रपद्य प्रोवाचेत्यव वितृमुम्हान् दण्डविधिना पति प्रेयान लोके सततमितरे यावदनघाः॥

13. ॥ प्रज्ञाविपरिणतिः ॥

पद्दक्त्येषे प्रकृतिविद्यति स्वात्ममास्य साक्षार -मेधार्यायाद्गर्मनतरमप्यथंसाथ विद्वन्ति । भीता माताऽथ च विद्युष्टुते स्त्रीयरूपं समस्तं मान्ति प्राप्ता ऋषय इष्ट्र ने तत्त्वविद्यानदीप्ताः ॥ १

अन्ये सर्वे ध्रवणपठने द्यांनवृद्धिं लमन्ते दाष्ट्रान प्रन्थान महितमहतामात्मसालुपंते च । पत्रेपवेते रूमय इय संस्थातिगाः पुस्तकानां रुग्ना वर्णान सपदि दातदास्सत्यरं भक्षयन्ति ॥

गुर्षा मृतिः फिल जनिमतां ताचता चै यहूनां स्पेयां नायुष्यधिकमपरं छर्धुमेते यतन्ते। एषां मध्ये कतिषयज्ञना मृरिषत्राणि जग्प्या प्रान्तवायस्थां सृत्तिकुलनिजां कीटमार्च मजन्ते॥

स्तादन्यने भुधि विरिधतान पुरनराशीनशेषाः -शक्ता धाष्युद्गलितुमस्तिलं पदक्तिशो ग्रन्थकीयाः । ग्रन्थादन्यत्म्यपमिष्ट न ने मन्दनेऽपरियतं यद -शन तेषां परिमितमशो यद्गितीयोक्तिल्पम् ॥ अन्ये केविद्धिरलविरलास्संवृताः पुस्तकात्तै-भीवमामै रनिदामिलेले स्विन्दिग्तस्समाधि। कालं पेविर कृतवसत्यः दल्लासीम्नपण्डे प्रक्षारूप प्रणिहित्यियो नृत्नमन्यस्पर्यन्ति॥

भण्डं भित्या तद्नु विभन्नो जातपक्षा खयन्ते प्रश्ना चैपां विगतविश्या निध्यता संभिनका। नास्मिल्लोके भवति सुरशामद्भृतं विधियं वा तास्प्राहा जगिन मनने नेनृतां यान्तिसुकाः॥

14. ॥ हल्लोकः ॥

विद्धिः त्वां नरः जीवल्योकवस्ततिः कर्तुं यदीन्द्राः सुखां वृत्तीश्चित्तविस्तृत्वरीरहरहस्तंनद्वस्य तत्वेष्सया । वीक्षस्य प्रथमं क्रियांस्त्वयि गुणस्तन्त्वेन संद्योभितस् संपद्ग्ये श्च सुविस्मयाय सक्छास्सन्त्यन्ययेति द्रुतम् १

ह्कोके तय ने घरूं न वसित त्यं कितु श्रीरामृगा ~ इश्वानव्यात्रशृगाळ इसर्हाता अप्यत्र तत्ताहशाः। पर्यायाद्रथया समे समदिता आक्रम्य यत्ते पद् स्वोच्ड्रायच विधाय सम्यगनिशं त्यां तस्वते न्यकृतम् पूर्व स्वं फिळ वासमेभिरकरो वेन्यं वेने सहतो युद्धे वीर्वविक्रुम्भणादधःच तान्जित्वा वरा प्रापयः। पते ते स्वपराभवं हर्दि गुरु रुखेव पृथ्वाप्रहा – स्वां प्राप्तं पुरुषय नो विज्ञहति स्वचित्तमाकस्य भोः॥ ३

घींद्राक्त्या ध्रुवमेच निर्जितवता बाह्यान्मृगान्प्राक्त्वया विद्राच्या न तथा सुखं मतिमता संचारिण क्षेतिति । उद्योध्यस्तव चित्तगृढविलसंद्धमैस्फुलिङ्गः छश्चम – संदाद्याः फमदास्त्वया मृगऊला भृत्वा धृर्ति वै हटात्॥ ४

हत्येयं सुचिरं मदायवगुणं स्संलक्षितान्त्राणिनो द्रीहत्य दामादिभिद्युभगुणं रापूर्यं चेतोऽखिलं। वेपूर्णं नरतां समेख मपुरां जीवेयंदा द्वानभार – संसारस्त्व भूरिमोदभरितो भाषाः सुगुन्नस्तर ॥ ५

15. ॥ एकाकी ॥

एकाकी विस्तृतेऽस्मिन जगित बहुजने संचरामीव जाने नानाप्रक्षान प्रभिन्नान्मतगुणचरितेष्वन्यहं लोकयामि । सह्यापादीन्करोमि पचुरपरिचयात्साकमेतै श्र हार्दान – प्रायोभिन्ने मदीयात्पय इह सकला प्रक्रमन्ते विचित्रा १

देवीं सिद्धि प्रपत्तुं विपुछतरमहामन्त्रमागंप्रविष्टाः केवियम्त्रे च तन्त्रे निजनिखिछमनस्सन्ततं सन्निवेदय । पूजां कुर्वन्ति दीर्घा बहुछसुमचये कुच्ड्रक्ष्येससुवर्णे – देव्यादीनां निकामं पृयुफछजननीं श्रद्दधाना नितान्तम्॥ २

केचिहोके धनार्थं निरयधिसमयं त्यक्तनिद्राविद्वाराः स्वीकुर्वाणाः प्रयत्तां श्रः समधिकतरान्याययन् स्वतमृतुष्टा । देवं कंचित्स्वक्रुसं मनसि कवित्रते निद्दशुचित्येन भूय कुर्वन्तो द्रव्यङम्भ रुपयरणदातैस्तं भजन्ते च रसा ॥ ३

अन्ये केचिज्जगत्यां इटसरणिमिमामश्चितास्तिद्धिरूण्ये प्राणानां यन्त्रणाचे निंजहदिचरतां प्राप्तुमिच्उन्त्यभीष्टान् । जीवब्रह्मादिचर्चानवरतनिरता केचिदन्ये रमन्ते दान्देप्यायुश्च यावर छतपरिचितयो ह्युचयोपान्यितेषु ॥ ४ यानानाडम्यराक्तानयि परिहर तान् प्णैमावं यदीच्छे -रन्तस्स्थान सहुणांद्यान विचिनुहि कणदाश्चास्मितां सन्निहस्य । जीवेरन्यार्थमित्थं कचन च पुरुपं घोपयन्तं न वीक्षे सर्वोदमम्प्रियोऽस्ति प्रतिनिभिषसदाचारसको न कोषि॥ ५

16. ॥ अष्टमूर्तिस्वरूपम् ॥

ब्रह्माण्डानि प्रचन्ते यदुदर्यायवरे नौकुलानीय सिन्धी

कछोलानां प्रवाद्दः प्रसरित निविडो यत्र भाविधुद्दिः । यस्या द्वानं प्रमुग्धा अपि नरमनस् क्षेव विद्वहरेण्याः केशो रुद्दस्य या सा लसित सफलस्रादिमा व्योममूर्तिः॥ १ आकाशो युद्धिलम्यस्तवुमवपवन क्षाधिगम्यस्यवासी प्राणाधारोऽगिलानां स्थिरचरवसुष्पात्तामिनां भ्यासमाजां कुर्याणस्माद्द्वयं ततुनदुत्तुन्जो जीवस्यांतुरानां नादानामाग्रयो यो मस्णसरणरुद्वाति निव्यं खगानाम्॥ २

मित्रज्ञांषस्य चिद्दं नरमृहद्वुलः पायकः गुभ्रमूर्तिः पर्याषण प्रकाशं द्दद्द्विन यथा स्वयं परोपि रात्रा। भार्याणामप्रदेचो निलिलमप्रभुजां हृष्यवोदा क्षिप्ताया – नाहर्ता सभ्यताया भसुरभयकरो भाति चाथयेणस्सः॥ भाषस्त्रन्ति शतिष्ठा स्तुर्नृषितज्ञगत श्चामृतःवं भजन्य -स्तिस्रोऽवस्था प्रयास्यो भुवि पदमस्त्रिः व्याप्तुवन्ति

ृ प्रकीणाः । वर्षाकारेण पृथ्वीं तद्वु च सरितामात्मना थाईयन्यो जीवान् सर्वान् विद्यालयोऽदानरसमिलिता प्रापयन्योऽ

िश्रमेपाम् ॥

भृतानां या गरिष्ठा पृथुनरपतिना छम्भिता बीजवापा -जुद्धिज्ञस्य प्रसृतिश्च पृशुखनिजयो भारवोट्टी धरित्री । पृथ्वी प्रेष्टा च दाजी जलफलकुसुमैदशोभिता विश्वद्वथा सेव्या मृत्येन्तरैया प्रभवति महिषी योषमा च क्षमायाः ॥ ५

वर्कस्वैत्रीक्यरीपो बहसुपरिवृतो वंभ्रमीति स्वयं यो वीक्षांकुपन्यथावर पदमुपरि चहन्त्र्योतिषां संप्रवर्गणं। प्रास्थंस्तेज श्रतापं धरणिसुखकरं दूरतो धर्मकन्द्र मैड्या जन्त्र् प्रवोध्या थ नियमयित तानकमसु [स्वेपुतित्यम्॥

चन्द्रोस्मामीतिमृतिं ईरन्निरेसि रुसःबुष्युक्षो मनोज्ञर स्वीयाः पीयूयकस्पानिः रेति करमयाः सुस्वराः गायकांभ । ज्योत्कायुरे च तस्य प्रवहंति सुमहाः सिन्धुक्यनुमते द्वा

गाहादेन प्रपूर्ण श्र हृद्यंक्हराः प्राणिनां प्रोत्तरहाः ॥

धर्मानेवाचरत्यस्सततमिष्ठ जगत्कमेनेता च होता स्ट्रीनामीश्वरोयं किंठ परतेत्रुवेद्वोककार्यंकनिष्ठः। भसा चै वासमेपोऽनुभवति हि तनू भुँज्यते चाप्यमीभि -र्जानकेतं स्वरूपं चरति यदि नरो याति तृर्ण [स पूर्तिम्॥

17. ॥ विरावोपद्रवः ॥

रटित करटवृन्दं कुफ्कुरा सुक्कवन्ति प्रगतनगरमध्ये भृण्यतो रायराझीन्। श्रयणकुहरतोदान रुत्रिमान् प्रारुतोसा – ययति न विषयस्यं ताटगरुषोऽस्त्ययं हि॥

इद् नरगणज्ञस्यः पण्यवीधीष्यज्ञस्यः प्रयविनिमयकर्मण्यात्तपोरोऽतिरुस्यः। रविरुद्दयति यावम्य तायद्विद्यान्ति दृततरमथः रथ्याविष्णयकोदाकाराः॥

भदमदमिष्यायं दाष्ट्रगुम्पां ब्रष्टत्या कपिफणिषुपददासंबुती मिश्चपगः। प्रतिगृदगुपयात सोदयादादिनान्तं कलयति नरकं द्वाग्लपुमीपदगृदिभ्यः॥ सुरभवनतडाका भुक्तिशाला श्र नयो रटनशतविदीणो श्रापि विद्यार्थिवासाः। विरटनविनियुक्त श्रेदस्ट्रितोऽयं भवति च शमवृद्धि सुरसयो टीर्घमायुः॥

प्रवहणनिवदानां यन्त्रनिर्माणितानां खरविनचये यों भूतले ब्योममागें। किमिद्द विरचितं,तं विन्म कोलाहलं,यो भ्रमयति नरिचेतं वर्धकोत्थे ध बोयैः॥

प्रतनतरिदेनेषु प्रस्थिता विधमार्थं प्रति वनभुव मेवं, येषु वान्नो. नगर्या । अभवदनिविडक्ष प्रारुतो दम्भवजों यदि नगर इदानीं ज्ञान्त एकस्तदेवः॥

ર

¥

18. ॥ अवस्कर हरणम् ॥

नरस्य व्यापारं सकृदिय विचारं नयसिचे -द्विना पर्लेशं परयेस्सकलमिममस्मिनिद्दं घटितं । मलानामुत्पादस्तदपष्ट्रणं चैय सततं मनोवाजायैयैत्परंतरमितो नैति किमपि॥

अवेक्षांकुर्वाणा गिरिकुलसमायस्करचयान पुराणां यीथीषु प्रतिदिवसमाचानपख्तान्। कथं भावा. पूता अपि नरममाजे प्रकृतिजा विज्ञानीयुर्वान्तीत्वनुभवगता अस्य मल्लाम्॥

जुगुप्सन्ते येभ्यस्स्यतनुजनिमद्भयोऽपि मनुजा पहुन्येतान्यन्ये शिरसि हि मलान्यादरभरा । प्रयिश्चाणार्द्यक्तिं प्रतिपदममी ये मलहरा नमस्कार्या नित्यं भुवि नरकविद्वायणचणाः॥

असत्याद्धिसाया द्या सकलमलानां प्रजननं नरस्तान्युद्धर्तुं विरचयति राज्यं यद्वविषं । मनोदोपाणामुद्धपनकरणे निमलियो पुता भाषायांचा निसिलमलमालोद्धयरुनाम् ॥ अशुद्धे निंधत्ति व्यपगमनमाने प्रयतिते विभात्यसमद्रीत्ये प्रथममविशिष्टं प्रतियुगं। तथा चेदास्पृष्टेः कितपयतुषीद्दृष्टजननं युगंसत्यं दूरे भवति यदि सत्त्ये न नर्षाः॥ ५

19 ॥ स्त्री॥

इक्तिस्वन्नामधेयं खि जयसि सहसा पुंस आफ्रस्य तेज. वीर्य दाक्रोति छोजे क हह- कथियतुं भूरि सौन्दर्यदाखे। अर्थ त्वहूपमन्यज्ञगति कछयसि स्वीयमधे ययेच्छं नास्मिस्ते विस्तयन्ते तव विवुधवरा ये महत्त्वं विदन्ति ॥ १

एका ब्यामोहय किं न दनुजनिवहारविश्रमीषैस्सुधेप्सून् किं लावण्यप्रवाहे तव मुनिनिचया दारुकायां न मग्नाः। चिन्तां नीते त्यटीये घराकरणवले विश्वतोजूम्भमाणे पर्याता किं न रेखा तव भवि विजयार्थे किमधे तदर्थम्॥ २

मूर्पत्वेनोन्नटस्तं दमयितुमयनी या प्रवृत्ता पुमांसं ळाळित्येन, स्त्रि कार्य निवहसि जगतो निस्सपत्नं प्रधानं । उत्छएं मातृभावं किळ सकळिहतं वोदुमत्रोग्मिपस्ती पुंभावो यत्र तत्र प्रविलसिस मुदा बृद्धिमापादयन्ती ॥ माधुर्यं स्तम्भयत्ते निवसति वद्ने किन्तु नेवेऽथवाँष्ठे तकों भातीदशो में वितथ इव तव शीतिकृत सबेमेव । प्रेक्षा वाचा स्मितं च स्थितिगमनलसबास्ता मोद्दयिशी राज्यानां यश्चरित्रं जगति तद्खिलं तावकीनांगलीला ॥

तत्तादक्ते गुरुखं यद्पि विरहिता श्चेतनत्वेन विश्वे र्लालिङ्गेन प्रयुक्ता भुवि भुरामहिताः कामुदी हे च सन्ध्ये । शोणी नद्यो लता द्याः परिपद्पिसतां वाग्युधानां कथा या संख्यानं कीद्योतत्स्रवति मधुरिमा यत्रवै स्त्रीत्वमत्र ॥ ५

२०. ॥ तपञ्जीलता ॥

लोकेऽस्मिन्छमहान्ति कर्मघटनान्यान्तं यहन्त श्च ये सर्वे ते विलसन्ति मानवकुल श्रेष्टास्तपोऽलंकता । तेषां बुद्धिरमन्दचेष्टनपरा लक्ष्यैकवद्या दर्द निष्कम्पा सुखमीतिहेतुनिचयैरास्ते शिलासन्निमा॥

पूर्वे हैंमचती सुनिश्चयवती स्वीयं प्रति प्रेष्सितं तेपे निश्चलसत्त्वगृत्तित्वला पीरा मुनिश्लाघिता। भृषिष्ठं च तपांसि, तुष्टमतुलं लेभे पति व्यंवकं जेतुं यं न दादाक नेत्रभृणिना दग्यश्च चेतोभयः॥ सावित्री स्वर्गतं विद्वीनवयसं झात्या चकार ग्स्ययं पातिवत्यसुतीक्ष्णदिव्यतपसा दीमा सिपेचे गुरून्। भर्नारं च, जगाम सार्थममुनाऽरण्यं दिने दारुणे तत्र प्राप महत्वतो मृतपति मृत्योः पुन खादीपः॥

सर्वात्रुपमुणी मृषण्डुतनयः पित्रा वृतो छम्वसः – र्यालोऽभ्यन्तरमृद्धाहनिवहं पित्रोविंदित्वा वृती। स्वीयं पोडशवर्यकालकलतं दीर्यं विधास्यत्वयो स्थामापः च कालकाल भजनात्कालः श्र दृरीकृतः॥

विष्यानिर्भुवि भावि भारतभुवो यत्सर्यिनिर्मापिता वेषां बुलिरभूच धर्मचरणे यद्वै तपश्चाम्बतं। नालं वक्तुमियं हि पूर्वनियति । पूर्णवर्मास्तेऽधुना यावच्छक्ति तपस्विशीलमखिलंः श्रेयोऽर्थिभिगृहाताम् ॥ ५

21. ॥ स्वाश्रयः ॥

नरस्यार्था यावासरखगतयस्तावदिह सः स्वका हार्कि मृत्वा वृद्ति सुवने मानरहिता। मदान्यः प्रारम्मान विरुचयति बोच्यावचगुणान फर्छ खेषां दाश्युद्धवति विषरीतं च धृतिमुद्

क्षणादस्मातकिञ्चित्यविद्यति अयं तस्य हृद्यं न निर्मेच्छत्येनतः किळ पत्तनमाचास्य सुप्रः। ,पिमेह्यस्मिक्षोके स चुळति हृणेचाप्यरिधिया प्रणद्यत्या श्वस्य स्वकारिमचिन्ता विशिधिका॥

उपायाः 'प्रोच्यन्ते कुदालिभिरदृष्टार्ययटके नेरो ये जानुभन्त्या अयतः इद विप्रस्य दतये । , प्रपास्ते देवसान जपति, प्रस्काङ्की मत्रुगणान ,,ग्रह्मिंग्रासास्यः)भृति, ब्राकुन्यमान कृपणिनः ॥

किमित्यस्य स्थाने नर इह न गृह्वाति ग्राभदं ृद्धियरं धर्में, नित्यं क्ष्मलुमपि यदीयं च जाने । त्युषा निर्माको इसी ,वषदि गत्रश्रुष्टवाध्ययव्हो विमुक्तो ;सायेभ्यः ,पर्वदाकरेभ्यो विजयने ॥

22 ॥ तदानीमिदानीं च ॥

नासन्नो सनदानी प्रतिसमयममुं विचन दूरे न वाचा माविभृतप्रयञ्जे मनुजकुरुमुदैरकालमेतं व्रवीमि । क्रव्यादैराक्षसे भ्रम्सरकरिटिमः क्रूरुव्येश्च पूर्वे संकान्तारण्यकीय नैरवसितमभूनमध्य एतद्वजस्य ॥

घोरान्तुर्घ्या नियम्याशृतिशिततरया दैययोगाच , दाश्यः -प्रावस्यं स्वं मतुष्यः श्रथमपि थिद्दचे मेदिनीकृत्क्रभागे । उद्रच्छत्यस्य पश्चाइसनविषयिणी चिन्तना पूर्वतोऽतः -श्चित्रः पाषाणवण्डं चेषुरङ्मकरोदस्थिभियः कपालेः॥ २ः

आप्रत्यूपमदोपं भ्रमणमृदरसंघर्धनार्थं च युद्धं भ्रातुर्धेदरास्त्रहस्तैस्सह सहयसनैविद्यते यस्य नान्तः। मध्ये मृत्यं च गानं घनरवसहितं योपितां मण्डलेऽस्य र्लाणां पृष्ठेऽनुसारः प्रतिदिचसविधियोऽर्धकामप्रयुक्तः॥ ३

आरण्यस्यास्यवाण्यां शिष्ठावचन इय प्राययो गीतमेव स्वादिष्ठादशस्यम्भाः अकविषमुचिताः प्राप्तवंस्तव्रसंगे । आस्तामतर्विमिन्गरभुवनगराः युद्धिरासीच धर्मस् सर्वे नातीन्तरं त्रष्टेनिगहण्यवः संस्क्रियाहीनमासः॥ तन्नादयं तचागीतं समररसिकता सैव भक्तादिलज्धे तत्कापट्यं फलाप्ये नरपरिपदि संदृदयनेऽचाप्यनूनं । बीजायस्थां च धर्मो न किल परिजही सभ्यतादोप एपः यावद्वृक्षस्स भृत्वा फलति न भुवने तावदस्या न कीर्ति॥ ५

23 ॥ शिशुस्वर्गः ॥

चरित्या संभ्रान्तः क्रमणकठिने पुस्तक्यने नरस्तत्वान्वेषी विठिचित्रमा वै विरमति । वदामीत्याद्वेनं यज्ञ यदि सुखेप्सुः शिशुगणं वियुक्तं दम्मार्च स्सरत्यातिमानन्दजनकम् ॥

तदीयं संजल्पं मधुरमयधानेन श्र्यु रे भवेच्छीयं ते विस्मरणमखिलानां खलु स्जां उदेखेपां वाणी कथमथ च मायास्समुदिताः कथं प्रद्या जाता विदितमिह कस्येदमधुना॥

भहंता मोतप्या न फिल ममताया अपि जनिः प्रकृष्टे चैतन्यं स्फुरति हिंदी सर्वत्र च शिशोः। करोति क्रीडां यः शशिवृषमकावैस्तणचयैर – सर्वं छप्टवा लोकान् व्यवहरति सात्रेय अवच्छेद काले दिशि च न शिशोरस्ति विदुशे विनाम मुद्देऽद्धि पियति च विना स्व्यति भृग्नं। दशासन्येभ्योऽसी स्वपरगणनायजितविध यथेच्छ यानान्य करचरणचेष्टे. प्रकरते॥

R

स्त्रज्ञनतस्त्वर्गासं विमलयदने नृंतहसितंद -चिटिनैरव्याजं रमृतवचने श्चापि शिदाव । विमुक्तान्कुर्वाणास्सविधपतितान संस्तिशृची निर्क्षिपा भौमा ये सफ्लरमणीयाद्द्यभ्रमयाः॥

24 ॥ भूतकीडा ॥

चारेषं लोकस्याखिलमिह सुस्हमं कलयतां प्रकाश भूतानां विद्वतिरिति तृर्ण भवति तत्। यटिस्युर्लीलास्ता प्रशमसिहतास्साधु सकलं पर त्वेपा रीति प्रसर्रति न सर्वेत्र सततम्॥

असास्रात्येऽस्माक भरतवसुधाकोशभवने समृद्धे मस्याधे रहह महती भीरुपनता। जना हष्टा पुष्टा झटिति निरयेद्राद्भिपतिताः परित्रोकस्पोत्यं हृदयदृङ्ग शोकचरितम्॥ नरा गायो वृक्षाः परिमुपितजीया अयुतदाः क्षणात्रीता नघः पुलिनमयतां वित्रसलिलाः । निधानं वारीणां परिणतमगाधं गिरिकुलं विपर्यासेना मद्विरिकलमगाधं जलगृहम् ॥

3

अहो क्रीडा भूमेः! कुतुकचलिता प्राप्य विकृति तनुं स्वीयां नूलामकुकत! नरम्यातिमहतः। वितन्यानायासाः सपदिवितयान्दीर्धवटितान विजानात्येपा किंस्सकतविपमस्यायः गुरुताम्॥

8

प्रष्ठारा रुटा स् नेयनसमरक्षां गतवती प्रदात्री सस्यानां निज्ञजनगणेभ्योऽमिततया । इदनीं पूर्णोद्धि निरुपमद्युभुक्षा सितितले प्रमुष्टाः पन्थानोऽद्यानीनयनं व्योप्ति चटते ॥

विना गेहं वासः कतिकिन जना दिश्च पतिताः शिद्मनां संख्यां को निगदितुमये पारयित न । मृतानां तोपे भृविवरवनपाच्योश्च गणदा – स्तिरोभृता सथस्सुचिरविरचिता संपद्भुना ॥

દ્

नरस्याब्यत्यं चायगमयितुमेनं नमयितु नितान्तं प्रोद्दमं प्रकृतिरुपदेप्ट्री प्रचलिता। अधौधानां गृणां परिणतिरियं दैयविदिता चदन्त्येयं ठोके विषदमधिकृत्यापि विद्युधाः॥

٧

इदं मूरं नृतं नर इह यथावश्यति यर स पीडामृत्यन्नामसङ्दयनौ भूजलमुखः। इदं सोद्वोत्साही पुनर्राप नवीकारङ्कपी विशिष्टां वृद्धि द्वागिरचयति तहिस्मयपदम्॥

25 ॥ भूभारः ॥

प्रभुं लक्ष्मीकान्तं कलराजलधी कल्मपहरे रायानं नागेरो निखिलजगतीरक्षणगुरं।

भराकान्ता शश्वः सजलनयना भूमिवनिता ययाचे देवाचे स्सहनगुणमयी भारहरणम् ॥ फलं धोरं शुङ कुरयदुमुखानां भटवरा असरयेयास्तृणं रणभुवि निकृताः निर्वयतया । जिञ्जनामाधिक्यं कथमिह भवेद्रदुर्वहमरो

जनन्याक्षित्र तहधमि कथं सा वरयते ॥ गरिम्णा कुवेन्तस्सनतमसुख भूरि गिरयो महद्गिर्द्याकार्या सहनयनपास्यक्ष तरिभ । गजाद्यानां यृथा गुरतरमृगाणां सुवहवः कथं मात्रा भारा न परिगणितास् तेऽम्बुनिधयः॥ उपेक्ष्यस्संस्थायामतिलघुरसौ केन विधिना नरो भारो भूम्या यद्धिकविषुद्धिश्च गणिता। अयं वै हेतुस्स्याद्विभुरिह नरस्हिष्टिषु यनो गुणाश्चेष्टाश्चास्य प्रसुरमवधानं हि भजते॥

ક

हृदो वृत्तियाँवद्विछसित सती तावदगुरु नंदो, ऽभुंछोभादि इस्पृशति यदि संयाति गरिमा । मनो दुएं भूयो गुरुतरमपीहास्ति हि गिरे दिदं भूयिष्ठं चेदमिळयति भूमिः क्षयमहो ॥

कियन्तं कालं सा भरमसहमाना श्रुवद्ता सुतानामन्योग्यं समरहननं काङ्क्षतु मृहु । सुसस्यं सेवन्तां लघुतरमिमे तृतिघटितं भुयो भारो न स्याः सकलमृतवर्गस्सप्रमियात्॥ ६

॥ उत्तर भागः - कथानकानि ।

1. ॥ गोदिवा ॥

ŧ

2

3

ų

ε

10

कवेन्त्रिपुर्या किल दुर्विनीतो राजानकः क्रौर्यरतिर्वभूष। राज्ञी सती तस्य च गोदिवाच्या गृहीतरूपा भुवि द्यान्तिरेव॥

करं कदाचित्स जनैरसाध्ये नियुक्तवादिष्करणं नियम्ता । निराम्य चतं परुपं निदेशं मम्लुः प्रजा द्वाग्भृराशोकतप्ताः ॥

अहो महद्वैदासमागतं नः कुमाँ वयं किन्तु विपन्निवृत्त्ये । इत्यं मिथस्ताः कथयांवभृषु रुपांतु रथ्यास्यतिमान्नमीताः ॥ अनन्तरं पौरजनाश्च किंचिदाहृत्य धेर्यं सह्जं विपन्तौ । ` हृष्टं स्वक्रमण्युपतस्थिते तं भूपं युवत्यस्थिवराश्चवालाः ॥ आवस्य नः श्वित्रतरं नरेन्द्र करेण तीक्ष्णेन नितान्तवृत्तान् । श्वतेऽशुमेऽन्येरसि रिश्तता स्वं त्यय्येय रुष्टे शरणं कुतो नः ॥ श्वावेति तेपामितपेशलानि वचांसि भूपो हित्तान्यितानि । रोपेण तान भरस्यतिस्य दीमान जनोहितारक्कृत्वतेकमन्यत् ॥ स्वपरियनस्ते परिभग्नविन्ताः क्षणात्सकाशाविरगुश्च तस्य ।

सहस्थिता तन्निखिलं निरीक्ष्य देवी निकामं दयमानचेताः॥

છક

ताइच्यतां नाथ भवामि सज्जा फर्तुं प्रजार्थं यद्पीह कर्म । त्युक्तवत्यां पतिदेवताया मुवाच दुष्टिह्मतदृषितास्यः ॥ .पा मनीपा यदि वाजिरुढा वीधीविहारं कुरु वीतवामा । थेति याचं नृपधर्मपत्नी रुतस्मितावोचदपांसुळा सा ॥

वीतवासा । इत सा ॥ १० सत्यमुप्मिन् । चित्रति ॥ ११

पारो स्तानां भयदायकं किं किं दुष्करं मायि जगत्यमुष्मिन् । गिय यार्ता नगरीं प्रविष्टा देवी प्रतिग्रातरणोद्यतेति ॥ क्ष्यश्च सद्यो विज्ञना यभूषु गैतो गृहान्तस्सकळोऽपिळोकः । गरस्य यार्ह्य वसनानिहित्या चारित्रवासा महिपी महार्घा ॥ विक्रमे मन्द्रतरं मुदासौ वीधीश्चतस्रो जनताशुभार्थम् ।

म्जाः प्रमोदं परमं प्रपन्ना निर्व्याजवात्सस्यगुणाभिरामाम् । अमां दादासुर्नृपति च भृयो जायाप्रभावोदितसाधुभावम् ॥

तेति॥ ११ ऽपिलोकः। ग्रहार्षा॥ १२ र्थम्। नीसा॥ १३ धृतदर्पा। ग्रनमेवः॥ १४

8%

गरहा वार्ह् वसनानिहित्या चारित्रवासा महिषी महार्घा ॥ त्वक्रमे मन्दतरं मुद्दासौ वीषीश्चतस्त्रो जनताशुभार्थम् । गसादमासाद्य ततः क्रमेण पत्युस्सकादां च यदास्विनीसा ॥ ्रणीं स्थिता सांजळिवन्धहस्ता सती पुरस्तस्य विधृतदर्गः । गिळोन्नतायाः पुरतो महिष्या युद्धवा नृपस्स्वं ळिथिमानमेव॥ रुज्जाहतो गद्भद्या स्म चाण्या देविक्षमस्वेति कथेचिदाह । आक्षाप्यामास स सद्य एव निरार्श्वतं पीडयतः करस्य ॥ आख्यानमेतन्न समाप्तिमेति प्रजाप्रवादो यदि नायमुक्त ।
छिद्रे कवाटस्य कुबुद्धिरेको वीधीगतां दिग्वसनां दिदशु ॥ १७विक्षिप्तदर्षिद्धतनेन आसीः क्रियाजुरूपं फलमाप्यते हि ।

साध्वीकथां पुण्यकरीं पुराणीं पठन्तु सर्वे महते शिवाय ॥

25

2 ॥ प्रावरणभाषितम् ॥

पुरी प्रशस्ता विपुला जपाने देशेऽस्ति काचिन्निसिलैनिपेन्या। शाला वभासे महतीहयस्यां विकीतमत्रं वसितेन सार्धम्॥ तामागत कश्चनसार्थवाहो वासाभिकांक्षी व्ययदो दिनान्ते। क्षगारमेकं प्रविदेश तस्मै शालाधिपस्सर्वस्रक्षेरुपेतम्॥ द्यायामते प्रावरणावृतेऽस्मिन प्राप्ते निक्षीथेऽस्तमिते प्रदीपे। कि शैत्यपीटा तव ते किमस्तीत्याकारकै वैर्णचयै निवदः ॥ संवादरूपश्च विराव एकस्समृत्थितो जागरयन्मुहुस्तम् । भीतस्स राय्यां विज्ञही प्रधावन्तुवाच शालेशमुदन्तमेनम् ॥ म सत्वरं सेन विवेदागेहं निदानमेवास्य विचेतुकाम । थुनं न किञ्चित्र च दृष्टम्हिमः शालाधिनाथस्यमगारमारात्॥ ५

¹ Lodying 2 Charges 3 Quilt 4 Conversation 5 Voice.

ξ

त्रणीं निवृत्तो वणिजश्च गेहमन्यत्प्रदिष्ट वसनाय राऱ्याम्। बागुन्तुकोऽन्यो दिवसेऽपरस्मित्रवाप पूरोंपितमेत्र नासम्॥

शुर्वार्धरात्रे स तमेव दा १ निनाय रात्रेरपरत्र शेषम्। अनग्तर स स्वयमेव रात्रो साम्राप्य दालेदा इदस्वगारम्॥ ७ सुप्त प्रमुप्ताप परीतगात्रस्तत्रस्थितप्रावरणेन गाढम्। मध्येनिदा तत्र यथायदेव दा दक्षजातम्स च योधमायात्॥ ८

उस्त पुरस्तादथ धृष्टचित्तो जिचिन्त्यहेतृन्सकलान्स घीमान् । अजेब्द्रुत प्रावरण निद्दान नाभुडवस्तस्य यतो निरासे ॥

स तर पुन क्षेत्तुमना उपाह द्वितीयहस्तापणिकस्य हस्ते। तयत्त्वनाशाद्यमास्तवान्पुरा प्रभाण चित्र च ततीयग्रुसम्॥ १० यद्वन्यणिक प्रावरण स तृष्ण कीत तु यस्तात्पुरुवात्पुरेदम्। अन्विष्य तथावयतिसा सर्च प्रत्यवयामास च तज्जने॥ ११

स्याय त प्रापरण किलेश्य गृहे तटीयेऽवसता दुमारो । पिता च माता च मृतौ तुपाच्ये भ्रापोर्ययोर्थितमपीह नासीत्॥ ≀२

अस्पे वयस्येव शरीरयात्रा प्रचालिता देहपरिश्रमेण। रुष्ध न पर्याप्तमभृद्धन तत्म्नमेण वस्त्वि गृहस्थितानि॥ १३

⁶ Lodg ng 7 Traveller 8 Caus 9 Second hand dealer

40 एकैक्द्रो विक्रयमागतानि पित्रा विस्पृशन्यधनेत कानिचित्। रिक्थेषु पित्र्येष्वशिष्टमेकं निवारकं शावरणं हिमस्य॥ अन्योन्यमाश्चिप्रतन् निशाया माच्छाच तौ तेन हिमे प्रसुप्तौ । किं शैत्यपीडा तव ते किमस्ती त्यापृष्टवन्तावसक्रमीयश्च ॥ अन्येद्यरागाद्गृहवेतनाय स्वामी निवासस्य कृपाविहीनः। तो वेपिनायथुमुखौ प्रवस्तुमदाक्तुवन्तौ च जडाव भृताम् ॥ १६ तिर्रुज्जमेवावरणं तदीयं जहार वेगा द्रद्तोस्तयोस्सः।

वभूव यस्मिस्थिरतामुपेतं किंशैत्यपीडादिवचोऽतिभीमम् ॥ १७ तिष्कासयामास गृहाचतस्मा स्यकावनाथायवनीतले ता। किं नास्त धर्मी किमुबा द्यावान्यभृव चेत्तदृब्यसने छतं किम्। प्रायो नरस्त्वार्थपरोऽस्ति लोके दयाच धर्मश्च वहोः पताका॥ १८ अहर्गतं दुर्गतयोः कथंचिद्रध्यातले शुत्करायोर्नितान्तम्। राज्यागता घोरतरा दिमेन भ्रात्रोस्त चण्डेन परं गता न ॥ १९ अनावता स्थण्डिस्यायिनी तो धान्ती प्रसुप्ती न च विप्रवृद्धी ।

प्रात जनास्तो निलयं प्रणिन्युईस्तै स्सहस्रेण विशोभितायाः ॥२० आख्या च यस्या भुवने द्येति तद्देवतायाः परमं प्रशान्तम्। देव्या दयाया न करास्महस्रं पर्याप्तिमेतुं प्रभवति लोके।

कोटिश्चतेपामधिका न भाषाझरस्य दुःखे हातुचिन्त्यमाने॥ २१

3. ॥ कनकपट्टिका ॥

वाराणसीपुण्यपुरे कदाचिद्देवाळये विश्वपते पवित्रे। मूर्ते. पुर. कोऽपि पपात पट्टो मध्येदिनं हेममयः प्रदीप्तः॥ १ ससम्भ्रमं जग्मुरथाचेकास्तं लेखंविचित्रं दहशुश्च तस्मिन्। भक्तो भुवीशस्य य उत्तमस्स्यात्तस्य ध्रुवं हाटकपट्टिकेति॥ ततोऽधिकारे पुरुषा नियुक्ता निकेतने विसायमानचित्ताः। आयोपयामासुरनुक्षणं तां श्रामे च दृतै नैगरे च वार्ताम्॥ ३ थात्मानमेवाभिमतं पुरारेः कर्तुं व्यवस्यन्ति समे स्म तत्र। त्रहीतुमेनं भगवत्त्रसारं जनास्समस्ता भृशमीपुरेय॥ यत्रे रता ये निरवर्तयंस्ते कतृत् विचित्रात् बहुदक्षिणाकान्। वाप्यश्च कृषाश्च तडाकवर्या निर्मापिता भूरिश आट्यलोकैः॥ संकीर्तने भागवतप्रकाण्डा नाम्नां प्रवृत्ता परमेश्वरस्य । विचेरस्यीं गणनामतीता भक्ति स्वकीयां प्रकटां विधातम् ॥ असाध्यर बानवर्थे नियक्ता जवेन चत्वार्यपि साधनानि । प्राप्तुं परेशस्य परं प्रदानं प्राणान्नियेमुईडयोगवीरा ॥ ø तपस्विन श्रेक्द्रप्रवेगात्तपो महलुन्धुमधेशदानं। इत्थं च धर्मस्य जज़रिभरे द्वाक स्कन्धास्समग्रा नवया विभृत्या ॥८

¹ Plate 2 Inscription.

अथ प्रक्लिते दिवसे प्रदात् क्षेत्रे महेशस्य शुभप्रसाद। दिग्भ्यस्समाभ्यः श्ययु पुरी तामपेक्षका. प्रत्यपपूर्णचित्ता ॥

महोत्सवं तं तु निरीक्षितं ये तत्रागता जानपदाश्च पौरा । मार्गेषमार्गा निविडा वभूबु स्तैराशु काशी विळलास नृत्ना ॥ १० रम्णा क्षुधार्ता पथि दु सभाजो येऽवस्थिता पश्चिपु मन्दिरस्य।

करेषु तेपां कन रं यबर्धु ने वित्तमत्ता ददशु मुखानि॥ ११ तन्नान्तरे निश्चयमेव चकु विंपश्चितोऽसाविति पहिकाई । धनं यदीय निखिलं वितीर्ण वर्षे गते कमेसू पुण्यवत्स ॥

१२

१३

१४

१५

ततस्स धन्यो भुवनेशमूर्ते नीतः पुरस्तानमहतादरेण। यत्राचकादद्भुतहेमपट्टो दिनस्य मध्ये हिराण प्यछन्स ॥

स्प्रपूरस तेन स्वकरेण यावद्वभूव तावच्छिव सीसरूपः।

भीतस्य हस्तात्पतितस्स भूयो भृतश्च हैमो जनविस्मयाय ॥ अर्हनमानां धरणं यथावत्पुनर्भविष्यत्यथ भाविवर्षे। आद्योषणापीत्थमकारि सद्य प्रवर्धयन्ती कुनुकं जनानाम्॥

आश्चर्यमेवप्रवदन्त एतः सर्वेऽपि गेहं प्रति निर्य<u>य</u>स्ते। शम्भुवसादाहरणाभिलापा दम्मेरिता धर्मपथे च वृत्ता । परपर्धिरे स्वीयमुदारभावं कर्तुं प्रकाशं भृवि मृद्विचत्ताः॥

वर्षे श्च यातो दिवसस्समागत । प्रस्पिधनस्समिलितास्सभाया । चिराद्वृत कश्चन मासपट्के दाने यटीया ब्ययिता महार्द्धे ॥ १७

असावगादव्रत आटिमूर्ते जंत्राह पट्ट च छुत्हलेन । हा हन्त सीस समभृत्स सद्य स्समेवभूतु भंयविहलागा ॥ (८

सहो विचित्रा गतिरीश्यरस्य नरस्य दर्पदशतधाविभन्न । कालेब्यतीते पुनरेच मान्येनिर्घारितो धर्मघरेण्य एक ॥ .९९

स्पर्शगत तस्य करस्य कष्ट जावृन्द सीसिमिदं प्रजात। भृमिं गता दैविकपिट्टिका सा वभ्व हेमी प्रथम यथा द्वि ॥ २०

सामाजिकाना हृदयस्थिति का त्रृमो वय विस्मयभीतिमिश्रा । सप्रेरिरोऽत प्रभुषेय सद्यो देवार्चकेष्वेकतम पुरस्स्थम्॥ २ः

अहो महो द्वान्त्रससार तसार स्फूर्ति भजदृद्धिहर च भूय । हर्षेश्च शोको भयविस्मयौ च प्राषु प्रवेश हृदये जनानाम्॥ २३

को वायमीदोन बृतस्स्वय किं कर्माकरोदुत्तममेष घन्य । असी किल ग्रामिक एव कश्चिरसाधु कुटुम्बी चरितस्वधर्म.॥ २५

आगात्तदा पूरियतु प्रतिहा चाराणसीमात्मष्टता वदाचित्। गच्छन्गृह विश्वपतेस्तदर्थे ददर्श दीनानाणदास्स मार्गे॥

धन यथाशक्ति विसारितेषु निधाय पाणिष्वनुतापपूर्वम्।

कुष्टेन घोरेण निपीडिताङ्ग कंचित्प्रपंदे कृतहारवं क्रमात्।

दूरीकृत यन्निकटं मनुष्ये शोच्यां स्थिति तस्य निरीक्ष्य तूर्ण। अद्गानि सर्वाण्य भिमृद्य पूर्व पाणी मृहीत्वा विकरो निजाभ्याम्॥२७ ईशो महान्मप्रमिदं सहस्वे त्याख्याय रं नेत्रजलरसिकः। इत्यं चिर भद्रवचांसि भृयो निगद्य मन्दं विजहो रुवस्तम्॥ २८ ययां ततो मन्दिरमात्मयोने छेंमे च चामीकरपट्टिकां स । देवस्य भक्त परमस्तलोके भक्तिर्निजा यस्य नरे विशाला ॥ २९

4. ॥ उपहारः ॥

नृषः प्रयातो सृगयार्थमेकदा मासेषु यातेष्वपि नागमयुनः। अधान्तरे दुस्सहरोदनिष्डरं दुर्भिक्षमेकं प्रथिवेदा मेटिनीम्॥

ययाम वर्ष्ट्सं तपनस्कुदारुणं जलाशयाद्युष्कतरा श्च चिक्ररे। सस्यानि दग्धानि यभृतुरत्नसा प्रजा नितान्तं कपलीष्टताः श्चुपा॥

.

क्षेत्रुनियुक्ता भुधि राज्यधारणे नाझात्रयोगे रिवतुं क्षणं जनान्। आद्ध्यास्त्रथा संचितधान्यरादायो नापारयन्दातुमतो निवारणम्॥

ą

कार्तान्तिकाः पौरयराः पुरोहिताः – दुर्मिश्चहेतुं भृशखिन्नकमानसाः । पत्रच्छुरेतस्य च शान्तिकद्विकां "भूषां स्र मन्युः फलितोऽत्र त्रैविकः ॥

ક

त्रेयस्तम यद्धगतीह गण्यते

सुपेण दातन्यमिदं प्रशान्तये "।

प्रत्युचित्तं हृदयस्य दारकं

चचोऽप्रियं पथ्यमहो पुरोधस ॥

वस्यर्थमेतेऽथ यथाधिरे प्रियं

राशी कुमारं श्चितिपाललालितं।

इप्राश्च देवा स्समयस्समागतो वलिवदानाय शिद्युस्समाहत । तावशिवृत्तो मृगयागतो सृपः क्षणान न्यरीतमीदुपहारसंभ्रमम्॥

क्षेम जगत्या. परिगण्य सोत्तमं भूशावितापि प्रदर्शे स्तनंधयम् ॥

उदाच चव "तिरणायि साधु नो पुरोहितै ,किन्तु सुत प्रियोऽधवा ।

भार्ग बिंग "तत्मिहिपी निशम्य सा चकार देहं द्रुतमेव देवसात्॥ नीकाधिरुढ पतितोऽप्तु वालः प्राणांस्ट्रणीरुत्य भया ररक्षे। घोरे प्रवाहे किंदु तात रहत्वं न गण्यते त्यन्मणिहार हारि॥

पिताववीरपुत्र विचेष्टितं से नूनं महरफिन्त्वधिकं कृणेऽहं । क्षित्रं कनिष्टर स्वकथामभाषीर कहाचिदेकत्र गिरित्रदेशे ॥ १०

नयन्नज्ञान्यीक्षितवानॉरं मे प्रान्ते प्रसुतं शिखरस्य मीमे । जासन्नमृत्युं सहसाभिधान्य प्रमोध्य गृहुँनमरणादरक्षम्॥ ११

स्तव पितोवाच तवैव हारो यदाचरो विस्मृत पूर्ववैरः॥ १२

।। राजा कन्यूतः ।।

कन्यूतभूषो न्यवसच्छ्लयात्मा इत्वाधिराज्यं समयं महान्तं। करोध राथ्राम जघान भूयो जहार चाजौ ययुष्टे मुमोप॥

चित्ते चक्राराध्येतटे चरन्स स्त्रीयानि कर्माणि जगाद चोचैः । मक्ष्यु चण्डेषु पयोधिमार्गे नयन भटान भीमतरान रणेषु ॥ २

युद्ध्यामयं भो विजयं वृहन्तं महीतले कस्य यशोऽस्मदीयम्। अस्थानलोकस्सहसान्ययोच युष्मद्यशः कस्य महीतलेस्मिन्॥ ३ राज्येन किं मे गलितं वयश्च आन्तोऽस्म्यहं पुत्रपरा अभी मे। कांक्षन्ति मृत्युं मम संप्रयाण कालस्समायात इतीय वेशि॥ ४

मैर्व महाराज भण प्रसीदे त्याजुकुशुस्ताष्ट्रमुखा जनास्ते । वर्याणि पञ्चादादसंदायं स्वं जीवेर्मनस्वी वळवाम्यत क्षः॥ ५

जगर्ज धर्माधिगुरुस्सचेष्टः "कम्बूत भूपं प्रति मन्त्रिययं। चर्गाणि पञ्जादादिति प्रवक्तुं किं त्यं प्रमत्तः द्वारद्वः सहस्रम् ॥ ६

नराजिजीबु, गिंरिशृङ्ग उचे कि नैकदा स्तम्भयति स्न सूर्य । युदाधिषो यावदरी श्रहनीत निशाकर छादयति स्न तावस् ॥ ७

कृत्युवदेवस्य मनो यदिस्या च्छक्यं किलेइं निखिलं तदैव "। " किं राषनुयामुत्तम धर्मरक्षि न्तूष्वं स्थिरं कर्तुममुं पतक्षम्॥ ८

र्कि चाररोधे प्रमधेयमहें स्तारापतेः से रजतासमोऽहं। मञ्जासने तिष्ठति चन्द्रमाक्षेत स्रोतांसि शास्यामहमस्य वार्षेः॥ ९

व्यमी नरद्वा अपि कुर्युरामा माकामका ये ममसंभ्रपाऽद्य"। व्यक्रिमपद्गमंगुरः प्रणस्य "प्रमोत्वदीया पृथियी जलं च"॥ १०

भाषापयामास तृपस्तदानी मभ्मोधिमामस्य "विसर्वसर्प"। पारात्पवित्राद्यसर्प रे स्वं तिष्ठाम्यहं फेनिस्ट यत्र तस्मात् ॥ ११

^{1.} Priest 2. the Jewish chief

çο

उर्वृत्त वाताहत मासनं गा भतुंस्तव त्यं भव निश्चलो द्राक्। पारी स्पृशाक्षा मम मा समुद्रे"त्यस्मे ददावम्बुधिरुत्तरं किम्॥१२ उश्चेस्तरं केवलमुज्जुवीप कल्लोलमाला महता जवेन।

तीरेऽभिषेतुः पृथुनाद्वयः पश्चात्त्रसेरु नृपति नरा श्च॥ १३ धर्माधिकारी च मृपात्रशंसी, राजादिदेशाय कठोरवाचा। "कदापि वस्तन्तु नर्माति मैवं नृरूपिणे नश्वरमृज्याय॥ १४

वशे समुद्रा श्र भवन्ति भृमि येत्तेजसस्तन्नमत स्तुवीत"। तत परस्तान्न कदापि भृषो दधार सौवर्णकीरीटमेपः॥ १५

मर्तृविश्वासः ॥

श्र्यणेति गोपः श्वश्र्यगाखयोस्समं विरावमेकं भपणात्मकं, स्थितः। श्विलासु कीर्णासु दिशस्यसी दशा – ववेक्षतेऽनित्तकगुरुम इहनम्॥

चक्षु क्षिपन्चे हरिषण्डमध्यतो श्वा दृदयो कश्चि, दृसो न पार्वतः। चेष्टा अशास्ता ध्य भवस्ति द्वीयुता गोग्नो यथा पदयति, निचते स्तम्॥ न तत्र कश्चित्परिलोऽ श्चिगोचरो निम्ने प्रदेशे जन उन्नतेऽथवा। शब्दो न सीत्काररवो निशम्यते, करोति जन्तुस्वयमत्र कि स्थले॥

₹

¥

सङ्क्रकोण. पृथुविश्रमालयो उ यावित्रदाच परिहीयते स्थिर ।

नीहारराशि विंवुलो न हैमन, पुरो भगस्तहतरोऽभिवर्धते॥

पुरा भृगुस्तुद्गतराऽभिवधते ॥

स्विपित्वध कश्चन निस्स्वनो हद , स्थल सुदूर हृदये नगस्य तत् । दूरे च मार्गस्य तर्धय वेदमनो

द्रात्तथा माञ्जवपाणिपादत ॥

कदाचिदनोत्ह्रवते सरस्तिरो मीन प्रहिण्वक्षिज्ञदाव्टमेककः। काकस्य रावः परपे प्रतिस्वने -स्तुक्षे प्रकामं द्विखरैरनृष्यते॥

E

¹ Place of rest 2 Steep rock 3 across.

आयाति तरेन्ट्रधनु ध गीरद -स्तुपारसंघा पिहिनांचरा भृद्रा। 4 स्याँद्यवधापि परं तु मास्त द्यको न गन्तुं विहतः शिलालिभिः॥

O

4

₹०

गोपः क्षणंतिष्ठति पापशङ्कया पापाणसम्बेधु शिलासु याति च। श्वानैकरिष्टस्त्वरयातितीव्रया यावन्न दूरं गतवान् स तायता॥

निरीक्षते मानुपमस्थिपज्ञरं, भीतोऽतिमार्जं, परितो चिनिश्चसन्। इतुं चरित्रं च स संप्रपद्यति, शिलोचयादुचतरार सुसङ्गट्यत्॥

भयस्य भूमेः पतितस्स मानव ,

र
स्फुटराथान्ते विदादं समं तदा ।

र ससार तन्नाम, सकः, कुतः कदा

ऽऽ गत झ पन्थानममुं, कदा गतः॥

⁴ must 5 dreadful 6 birth place 7 bursts out

इत्यादिक, किन्त्वातशाकिनिभेरा	
निगद्यते यस्य कृते कथा मया।	
गृण्वद्भुतं तर्भृशशाश्वतं यश -	
8	
श्चिद्धं च यच्छव्यमयं समर्हति॥	११
श्वानः श्वसन्दीनतरं स्दन्नयं	
पुनः पुनस्तन्निकटे तथेव च।	
मासत्रयं तद्विजने स्थलेऽ वस ~	
चिद्र्शनं स्पष्टम भ् यथा दिने ॥	१२
-	
यस्मिन्स पान्थो म्रियते स्म दुर्भग -	
स्ततोऽनु तस्मिन्पद एव वाऽथवा।	
भर्तुस्समीपे स्थितवान स रक्षकस्,	
तं दीर्घकालं कथमेप जीवितः ?॥	र ३
जानात्यसौ यः प्रददौ समुन्नतां	
भक्ति च विश्वासममुं प्रमातिगम्॥	१४

८. ॥ प्रश्नस्य पक्षद्वयम् ॥

अध्याधिरुढः शितकुन्तपाणि रापादमस्तं कवचावृत श्च ।

कश्चिद्धदेशे राजपथे कदाचि द्वेगाययं। वीक्षितनैकयुद्धः॥ १ तदाऽपरस्तस्यद्धःः मतीपादेशाद्धयी कुन्तकरध्य मामं।
आगा, दुर्भा तस्यतुराभिमुख्ये यत्रालसस्तम्भगतध्यवेदः॥ १ वर्णाविचित्रा पितता उभाग्यां तद्दद्यमामाः कृतुकान्विताभ्यां।
अहो प्रभा सर्णमयस्य कीदक खेटस्य वीरोऽवददेक उद्यः॥ ३ तदंय योधोऽपर उज्जुवोय भ्राकोऽद्धुतं राजतखेटजन्म।
सर्यस्तयोराविरभदिवादः किराजतं या किन्नु हैममेतत्॥ ४ अन्योऽस्म्यदं कि किन्नुवाहमन्धः परस्यरं वाद इति प्रवृद्धः।
क्रमेण धाग्यः प्रदरागती ती कुन्ताहर्ता पतनु रम्बपुष्ठात्॥ ५

तां मृद्धितां मार्गचरो इयार्द्रस् सिक्तवाम्मसाऽख्ड्विचहेरायानां । शलम्भयच्छीप्रमस्तवोच्तः किमर्थमेवं च कृतं युवाभ्याम् ॥ ६ उभावि प्रोचतुरात्मवश्चं स्वरेण दीनेन भृदाात्तसारी । एको ऽवदद्याटकलेटमेतर् प्रवीस्पर्य राजतमिस्यजन्नं ॥ ७

² opposite 2 face to face 3 letters 4 words 5 blows.

अन्योऽभणद्राजतखेटमेत च्छपत्यसौ हाटकमित्यदाान्तं । ० ७ ७ पर्यं तयोः प्रद्युवतोस्तु पान्यो निरीक्ष्य सम्यक्परितश्च खेटम् ॥ ८

कचे किलेत्यं मुहदी युवां ही यथा यधायह्रहिणो तथैव। गृहीतवन्ती पुनरन्यथापि पादवें च खेटः कनकात्मकोऽयं॥ पादवें च चित्रो रजतात्मकोऽसी पक्षह्रयावेक्षणमेय साधु॥

।। धर्माचार्य हात्तः ।।

गुरुराद् जनधर्मपालक स्सुसितो जेर्मनिदेश एकदा॥ प्रसतोऽनशनाहिमोचनं जनतावैक्षत नो मनागपि।

गुष्म् चुर्र थेत्व ते द्वृतं ''सृतरां वृद्धिविलोपकर्शिताः॥ मगवन्नपुनां प्रतीद मोस्सदनं दुष्करमेष नः प्रमो।

भगवन्नधुना प्रसीद भोरसहनं दुष्करमेव नः प्रमी। करणारावछं तवेक्षणं पततादेषु जनेष्यनगैलम्॥

गुगुमे किल हात्तनामको जपमालाभरणो यृहद्वपुः।

भवतो बहुधान्य सञ्चयो वहिरागच्छतु तापशान्तये। अशमाय वितीर्य तण्डुला नव नो मृत्युमुखात्सुधातुरान्॥

इति तं वहुधा ययाचिरे चिरमस्तोकसमृद्धिसंयुतं। गुरुरावयदागु हेलवा "विटकान्याहरतेत मण्डपम्'॥

उदितं मधुरं निशम्य तर् गुरुणा जानपदा मुदान्विताः । विविशु वैस्तूर्ति गुरोस्समे महतीं धान्यजिष्ट्कश्यऽअला॥ सहसा कडुधागुवाच ता "नपहतुं मुक्का इवेच्छथ।

ફ

\$ \$

चिरसंभृतधान्य मद्य मे'' गिरमेतां परमुस्य सेवक ॥ निगद्षिप्रकिद्धरानसीं निदिदेशित "पिधत्त मण्डपं। अनलस्सपटि प्रदीयतां दहतु प्राज्ज्वल एय मृपिकान्॥

सरसा सकल समापितं न विलम्भोऽस्ति हि दुएकमंसु। रभसेन गुरुः प्रतिष्वान स्वयृहं भोक्तुमयेप्सितं यहु॥

स्प्रसम् गुरुः प्रावष्टवाः स्वगृहः माक्तुमथात्सतः वहः॥ ९ प्रतिमां स्नित्सादितां स्वका मनुपदयः गृहकुष्ट्यलेषितां। कणिकाभिरभिष्कुतोऽर्कृतं स्वतनुस्वेदज्ञलस्य, यिहलः॥ १० अज्ञतोभयमान्ययं गुरुः कथमप्याथ्यतः स्वमासनं।

स्वतः स्मान किंचिदत्र वै गुरवे संप्रति दारितात्मने ॥

१७

अहहा पृथुमांसपर्वतः क्षणतोऽस्थ्रां चय एव दारणः । अतिभीजनकं कथानकं परिषुष्णातु मति सुद्योभनाम् ॥

⁴ Rat 5 lightning speed 6 this 7 beads.

10. ॥ सलमनो भ्रमरा श्र ॥

राज्यं वभार महता यशसा नृपेन्द्रः

प्राज्ञः पुरा सल्यमनस्सुगृहीतनामा।

थ्रत्वाद्भुतामवनिपस्य विवाधिराशी _{, (}

कीर्ति, जगाम जवत शुभराजधानीम्॥ श्रास्थानगान्यतिशयाबहुभांसि देवी ۶

ą

я

द्रष्टुं तथा समुचितं च वृद्धिं प्रदातुं।

तशययौ न खब्ब केयब्बमेतदर्थे तास्ता मुहुर्नृपक्ष्या श्रुतयत्यसो यत्॥ . विद्या वचांसि समलंकरने मृपस्य

महामणि गैलति तहदनोत्यशः हैः। आभाणकः श्रुतिसुखैरनिशं मनोज्ञै –

र्मीतीरसाद्यपदिशत्यवनीधरेन्द्रः॥

जिशासुरत्र निष्यलं खल् किंवदुन्ती -तथ्यं वभूव महिषी, पुनरीदगन्यत्।

ग्रथाव सा सलमनं प्रति, यहरिष्ठं

प्रश्नान्स यद्विष्टणुते गहनानसाध्यान्॥

¹ Solomon 2 Queen of Szebs 3 tribute 4 siddles 5 tumour or repor

E

C

स्त्रेणा श्च यद्विविध चित्रतरा इस मायाः पश्येत्सदा मुक्तरगा इय सप्रसन्नाः। स्इमेक्षतां नरपवेरिति विश्वघुष्टा -मायादियं नृपसभामभिवीक्षितं ताम्॥

राशो दधार पुरतस्थकरद्वयात्तं मालाद्वयं कुसुमभास्वरमञ्जसा सा। एकाऽ बनीवरतमोपवनीगृहीता -नेकप्रफुलुसुमरद्गचयाश्चितश्रीः ॥

अन्या मनागनवरा रमणीयतायां

े दिन्यी भवत्कृतकपुष्पविचित्रशोभा । "सत्या ब्रवीतु कतरा कृतका च केति प्राहो भवा" निति च सा सहसान्वयुड्क ॥ ७ वाच्यम स्सलमन स्सक्ला श्र सभ्या व्याधर्यमूढहृदया दुधुव दिशरांसि। मालाह्यार्पितहरा, स्सुचिरं मृपालो निर्वाक्य, एप न पुनर्वदितेख भाजा।

womanly 7 tricks 8 colour 9 divine 10 artificial. 11 mute 12 Shook 13 natural.

भूपेन्द्रमौनमुदिता पुनरङ्गतोचे	
"नैसर्गिकी च कतरा वुधवर्य माला।	
नैवोचितोऽत्र छघुकमंणि ते धमोऽयं	
ब्रूही " ति किन्तु बुधराडजहान्न मौनम्॥	۹
अत्यन्तसंशयविमोहितमानसोऽयं	
चिन्तागतस्सपदि पद्म्यति चञ्चरीकान्।	
म्लानप्रसनमधुने भ्रमतो वहिस्स्थाः –	
झह्वारिणो, सायत ऊद्धरते च झीर्वम्॥	१०
सद्यस्समादिदिशिवानवघाट्यतां द्रार -	
वातायनं तदिति तद्भणितं तदेच।	
उद्घाटितं च तरसैव यथानुपानं,	
गेहान्तरं प्रमुदिता भ्रमराः प्रवि ष्टा ः॥	११
देव्या श्र दक्षिणकरस्थ सुमानि वेगा	
दापेतुरेवमखिला नृपतिस्सदस्याः।	
मालां निजां च युव्धुस्तु पिवाधिराक्षी	
लज्जाहता निववृते गदितं सदएम्॥	१२
प्रा हस्सदा छपुतरादिष घायुळेशः –	
तस्त्रं परं सुखकरं च सुनीतिमार्	بُو
अन्यत्तथा हृदयर-जकमीक्षते	
संराह् यथा सलमनः-न	

₹

2

8

11 ॥ वासना प्रावल्यम् ॥

मुनिवरस्य पपात वियक्तला -द्यरणयोरतिपीडित एकदा । परिपतर्हिकपादनखान्तर ग्रहणविदलय मृपिकशावकः॥

करणया मुनिरात्मतपोवळा दकुरुताद्य शिशुं वरकन्यकां। अतनुना कुतुकेन विवर्धितां रुचिरयौवनमागमदञ्जसा॥

पितृजनस्य यभ्व निसर्गजं परिणयं प्रति संप्रति चिन्तनं। अददतस्समये खल्जु सन्यका – मघचयस्सुमहानिति कीर्त्यते॥

तद्मु सत्यरमेव विचारिता

यरगुणा जनकेन च कन्यया।

जगति यो यलवत्तम ईक्ष्यते

स् मविता द्यितो मम नायकः॥

भूपेन्द्रमौनमुदिता पुनरङ्गनोचे	
"नैसर्गिकी च कतरा युधवर्यमाला।	
नैवोचितोऽत्र छघुकर्मणि ते श्रमोऽयं	
बृही'' ति किन्तु युधराडजहान्न मौनम्॥	9
अत्यन्तसंशयविमोहितमानसोऽयं	
चिन्तागतस्सपिट पश्यित चञ्चरीकान्।	
म्लानप्रसुनमधुने भ्रमतो वहिस्स्थान –	
झह्वारिणो, स्मयत ऊद्धरते च कीर्षम्॥	१०
सद्यस्समादिदिशियानयघाट्यतां द्राग् -	
वातायमं तदिति तङ्गणितं तदेव <i>।</i>	
उद्घाटितं च तरसैव थथानृपाद्यं,	
गेहान्तरं प्रमुदिता श्चमराः प्रविष्टाः॥	११
देव्या श्च दक्षिणकरस्थ सुमानि वेगा –	
दापेतुरेवमखिळा भूपतिस्सदस्याः।	
मालां निजां च बुदुधुस्तु पिवाधिराशी	
स्रजाहता निववृते गदितुं सरप्रम्॥	१ २
प्राहस्सदा लघुतराद्गि वायुलेशत -	
तस्वं परं सुखकरं च सुनीतिमार्गम्।	
अन्यत्तथा हृदयरञ्जकमीक्षते द्राक्	
संराह् यथा सलमनः-प्रियतश्चकार ॥	१३

ş

5

3

ន

11 ।। वासना प्रावल्यम् ।।

मुनिवरस्य पपात वियत्तला -चरणयोरतिपीडित एकदा। प्ररिपतद्द्विकपादनखान्तर ग्रहणविइलय मृपिकशायकः॥

करुणया मुनिरात्मतपोयछा दकुरुतानु शिशुं वरकन्यकां। अतनुना कुतुकेन विवर्धितां रुचिरयौधनमागमदञ्जसा॥

पिहजनस्य यभ्व निसर्गजं परिणयं प्रति संप्रति चिन्तनं। अददतस्समये खलु कन्यका – मघचयस्सुमहानिति कीत्यंते॥

तद्तु सत्वरमेव विचारिता वरगुणा जनकेन च कन्यया। जगति यो वलवत्तम ईक्ष्यते • स भविता द्यितो मम नायकः॥ अवद्देवमियं, तरसा मुनि -इसह तथा तपनं गतवानसी। ऋषिरवाच "रवे बलवत्तमो जयपि यत्विमिदं जगदोजसा ॥ अकथयत्सहसा न तथेति सा निधिरयं तु यलस्य पिधीयते। घनगण संदु, राज्य गतो सुनि -र्जलदमित्यवदच चलं तव॥ गुरुधनानभणति सा च फन्यका शिधिलयत्यधिकं पवनी यली। सपदि बातमगात्स सवाहिको जगदिवानसि विष्करयीर्यवान ॥ 0 अतिगली प्रचरों स स्व पर्यने प्रभवतीति तथा प्रतिभाषितं। अथ पितारमधेच जिल्लोचयं बहुवलो भवसीति च धुएवान्॥ L युवतिरेतद्वोचद्याचिरा -दिरिरयं मुपकेण निखन्यते। मुनिरनन्तरमेत्य च मूपकं

त्वमसि किं बलवरस भणाग्नणीः॥

इति जगाद सुनेति तमायद -द्वलियरो जनक त्रिय एप मे। झटिति सोऽकृत तां किल मृथिकां पुन,रहो चलिनी भुवि वासना॥

१०

٤

12 ॥ धात्री मोती ॥

" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	
ोतिर्नगर्यो लसित प्रशासस्तिरत्तरे चैत्यनिकेत एक । सनमध्ये चिरकालवर्ती श्वेतोपर्लमितिष्यं भागः॥	٤
दाघततः पथिकस्समीपे विश्रान्तिमिष्छिन्निपसाद कश्चित्। ष्छ तत्रस्थजनं स सद्यः शेतेमहाम्कोऽत्र सृहत्प्रसीद्॥	ą
विप्रवीरः इत धर्म, बाहो स्विद्योगिवयाँयतवित्तवृत्तिः। इत्हें वृहि ममात्र चेति, शुरवैतदारम्ध ससंप्रवस्तुम्	æ
: पुरास्मिन्नभवन्नरेग्द्रा बीवॅण शौर्वेण च विश्रुता ये। राजपुत्राः प्रभवश्चसूर्यं स्तदन्ववायस्य, तनोति यस्य॥	ક

रागणो रत्नकिरीटशोभां पृथ्वी भवत्यङ्गुतपादपीठम्। इंशजातस्य महीश्वरस्य प्रास्तपुत्रं महिपी, परं तु॥ सचोऽस्य भाग्यात्वयर्था दिवंमा विहाय तोकं नृपति शुचेच । धात्री नियुक्ता महसाऽथ राक्षा तदाप्रमुता शिशुगोपणाय ॥ ६

जाता प्रसिद्धे नृपषुत्रयंत्रो चन्द्रानना कप्रतरा गुणौधेः। मुक्ता भदन्तज्छवि भृषितास्या मोतीति सार्था भवतिस्मचारया॥७

चित्र विरेजे नृपगेह एपा वत्मा वहन्ती कील निर्विधेषं । पर्यायनो वक्षसि 'तहदद्दे, स्नहः प्रबुद्धस्समये व्यतीते ॥

संप्रिश्रमस्या रुधिरं च तायन्नरेन्द्र मस्त्या, हृद्ये यदस्याः। श्रद्धा यभूवाशिथिछातितीया, कान्तं ह्यं तत्तनये समानम्॥ ९

भागीय मातु जिशुरेप कृत्ये नस्तन्यपायी यदि राजसूनुः। पीतो न चेर स्वोदरपूरमेपः सुखाप मंचे न सचेदसुप्तः॥ १०

आश्विष्य राज्ञो रजनीषु याळं वाहुद्वयेनास्पतरेण वाळः। अक्षेत रक्षामिय कर्तुकामः पत्रं यथा पुष्पमित्रघातात्॥ ११

राजावकारस्युमहान्त्रवृत्तो दुष्टाश्च संभूय कुमारराज । जिम्रां सवो दत्त धना असद्भयः छित्यासिनाऽऽसकजनाश्च [राज्ञि ॥ १२

सद्यो निह्त्याखिलपक्षिलोकं संप्रापुरन्तः पुरमेव तूर्णं। मोतीसुतः क्रीडति यत्र चांके नृपात्मजो न्यस्तकरः कुचे च॥ १३ सामन्द्रगीतं कुरुते च मोती वाद्यानुषकाश्च भवन्ति दास्यः। तदा समागाच्छ्वसनेन हीनो नेत्राननादशिंतभीतिरेकः॥ १४

मोतीमवोचन्नृपस्तुमत्राहत्तुं नरास्सन्निहिता, न वैचि । यद्रक्षिणो द्रव्यवदीद्धता वा निपातिता वाऽनव घानकाले ॥ १५

तावच्हुतः खहूनिवर्षणोत्थः शब्द श्च सोपानतलेषु जातः। उत्सद्धदेशात्समकार्लमम्या मोती निनाय स्वमुतं हदन्तम्॥ १६

राज्ञीसुतं पीतपयोधरौष्ठं तृर्णं स्तनात्मं स्नयति स्म चांके। विश्विप्य सा राजसुतस्य चूडा वस्ने च सुकामयमेखलां च ॥'१७

सद्यः शिरस्कं रद्यानां स्वपुत्रे संयोजयामास ससंभ्रमं च। आत्मीयमांसास्मा धो निधाय प्रेष्टं सुतं धारितराज भूपम् ॥ १८

हदोऽन्तिके सा स्फुटितस्य गाढं निगृद्य भूपालकमन्दनं तं । 'खलै ने यावद्व्यवधानमेभि निरस्यते तावदगाद्वहि श्च॥ १९

मोषाच तेष्वन्यतमो " ऽत्र शेवे कुमारराजो [जगृहस्तथा ते]। भूपापिशेष, स्तु पळायिता सा घेनुर्द्विचत्सा, कृतमेच सम्यक्॥२०

त्तया सवत्सो जुगुपे, न दोपः, खङ्गस्य घारा ्शमयत्यवेत। स्फुलिहमेतं किलराज भानोः, इत त्रिवारं सुदृद् श्चतु श्च"॥ २१ วัย "उष्णीपमस्त. कटिस्त्रधारी मोतीसुत कुरवमेय चक्रे। • मुदा" हुरेवं नृपपुत्रयोषा. "खर्ता यदा तद्यृदये निमग्ना ॥ २१

तदान रोदो, नच वेदनाया, परंतुहासेन शिश्चितेन। प्राणान्जही, यन्तृपनन्दनार्थं तत्याज स्वीयं किल जीवितं सः॥ २३

इत्थं ररक्षे नृपपुत्रमात्रा वंशीनृपालस्य चिरंतनो न "। पान्थोऽव्रवीन्मित्र घनं ब्रभुतं ज्ञुभानि वस्तुनि वहूनि तस्यै ॥ २४

वक्षाणिदिव्यानि च. तजनेभ्यः क्षेत्राणि दत्तानि, गृहं च तस्यै । प्रासादमध्ये ऽत्र. कदाचिदस्यास्स्रेहो ऽधिको राजसते स्वियसनोः ॥ २**४**-

इत्युक्तवन्तं पथिकं स ऊचे "देव प्रसीद्ध्यिद्रमञ्जाभास्।

वासांसि रत्नानि सुवर्णमस्यै दत्तानि भूगांसि धनानि चेव ॥ २६

परं त तस्यां तिशिसा प्रसन्नेऽगाधं स्थिचित्ते तिचखान खड़े। ''त्रातो नृपो, धापयित सतं मे यामी"ति साससयते ब्रिवन्ती ॥ २७०

13 ॥ तन्तुवायसिलसः ॥

रङ्गण्डदेशे न्यवसत्कदाचन ल

ग्रामे कुविन्द स्सिलसाभिध पुरा। अगृह्यसी मध्यवया अनक्षरो दिवा सदा व्याभियत स्वकर्मणि॥

तुरीसहायो वसनानि निर्ममे
धनेन सायं च विचिक्रियेऽञ्जसा । आयोवनादाचरतोऽस्य तं क्रमं यातास नैकास शरस्य खण्डशः॥

ार्केचिद्धनं संचित, मात्मतुष्ट्ये दद्र्शं तिन्नष्कमयं दिने दिने। रात्रावनस्पयुति टीपसिन्नचौ पस्पर्का मक्त्या गणयां चकार च॥

पुनः पुन प्रत्यहमेष चिक्रया – नेवं स याषच्छियतुं समुश्थित । मित्रं न, वन्धुनं, नचैव ताहशा यभुगुरस्मिनसिळसस्य भृतले॥ ये ऽवापरेतस्य हृदि स्थलं कुशं, तथैव भाषा न चकर्परेव तं। समानि या पक्षिरुतानि चन्द्रिका. स्वकं सवर्गं भवति स्म तज्जगत्॥ Ģ एवं तुरीहाटकवद्धजीवितं चचाल वर्षाण्यधिकान्यकप्रतः। परं तु किंचित्समपद्यतास्य तत प्रशोभयामास तदीयजीवितम्॥ Ĉ, न जीवयात्रा भवतीह जन्मिनः कदाप्यकुण्ठाच चिरैकरीतिका। स जातु विकेतुमहस्कतान्पटान् सायं यथावत्वग्रहाद्रतस्तदा ॥ 13 चोरो जहाराम्य धनं समग्रतो वभव योऽस्मिदिचरदत्तवीक्षणः। कुविन्द आगान्निरवर्तयन्निजाः कियाः, प्रवृत्त श्र धनस्य दर्शने॥ 1 हा किं वराकस्मिलसः करोत्यसौ चुकोश दीवें समताष्ट्यद्भृशं। धनं गर्न केवलमेतदेव मो सर्वे गतं तस्य यतोऽस्य तत्तथा॥ 0

सुष्पाय राजीन, पुन पुन श्वस	
दर्दश पेटीं निजनिष्क काट्क्षया।	
द्वित्राणि नाहानि चकार रिचन	
स्त्रीयेषु एत्येषु मनो विवेश न॥	१०
कालो हि तीक्ष्णानि निरोपयत्यय	
व्रणानि मार्गेतर दुइशमान्यपि ।	
वमेण किंचिद्वयने रृतश्रमस	
तथापि चिन्ता न गतास्य निष्कगा॥	ξP
अगान्सुदुर्माह् मय गतस्मृति -	
स्त कापि नाद्या विजहावकारणात्।	
गत सुपर्ण पुनरेष्यतीति त -	
क्षिप्काण्डमेवार्धरुते स कमेणि॥	१२
मुट्ट र्यरसीर, प्रतिपालयन्नय	
साय कदाचितसिलसस्सुनिश्चित ।	
द्वारि स्थितो विस्तरण चिर यया -	
बुन्मीस्य चक्षु स्वगृहान्तरेक्षतः॥	१३
सुवर्णपुञ्ज स्सपदि प्रभास्वरो	
दीपान्तिके नेत्रपथ जगाम च।	
कथ नु वर्ण्यस्सिलसस्य तत्क्षणे	
मोदो, दधाव प्रति हाटक स्वकम्॥	१४

भहो सुवर्ण यदनेम वीक्षितं	
सुवर्णवर्णे च सुवर्णकुन्तरं।	
सचेतनं पर्यदितस्ततोऽद्भृतं,	
द्राक्सोऽभवः स्तम्भितवित्तवृत्तिकः॥	ફલ
लम्बप्रसादोऽध पुनर्वुयोध सः	
मनुष्यतोकं कनकाकृतीह यत्।	
यन्ध्ये कथं तद्धृदये न विद्यते	
प्रमांकुराः प्रोदभवन्नवाः शुभाः ॥	१६
अत्रोधमेवाग्र शिकां गृहीतवान	
गाढं जुमूहोरसि वालिकां सतां।	
अनन्तरं पायनशायनादिकं	
चकार रात्रौ सिलसस्स्वयं मुदा॥	१७
वार्ताद्भुतेयं प्रससार चेगतो	
ग्रामेऽन्तिकस्थारसिळसस्य सद्मनि ।	
समेत्य हुऐन बमापिरे समं	
वृत्तान्तमेतं प्रति तेन सादरम्॥	१८
अवेक्षमाणा मुहुरेव वालिका	
मेर्पीति नाम्नासाच तां दितन्वते।	
पका विचेष्टा प्रकृतेः करोत्यसी	
छोकं समस्तं स्वजनं च वान्धवम् ॥	१९

२२

पप्पा कयं तत्र गृहं विवेश, सा तीरे तडाकस्य समीप वर्तिनः। मात्रा विस्तृष्टा सिललं प्रविष्ट्या, तयाऽनिवृत्तेऽस्तमिते च भास्करे॥ २० शिशुर्ददर्शात्र च दीपिकाप्रभां, याता च सा तां प्रति, मुग्धचेतसः। द्वारि स्थितस्याङ्कियुगान्तरालतो गेहं प्रविष्टा सिलसस्य शोभना॥ २१

हरः किलारामवरस्यमायहः॥

14 ॥ आनन्दकञ्चुकः ॥

रोगामिभृतो नृपतिः परंतु दशां प्रसन्ने सहिते च कान्या।
असुद्क राजोचित भोजनानि सुप्वाप रानौ कथनान्वितोऽसी ॥१
तथाप्ययोचय सुद्धीत्यहं सः राजा किळालायधिकं विजते।
अथायप्र्यायशिकारेऽगद्ज्ञा नापारयंस्ते शामनं विधातुम्॥ २
आनाययामास परांस्ततोऽन्ते सुविधुना हो भिषज्ञो समेतौ।
पकस्तयो मृषिकयर छशोऽभृद् शानार्जने यससमयं निनाय॥ ३

छेभे च कालं भवितुं न पीचाऽपरो न यं शास्त्रकृति लुलोके। क्केशं तदीया न दुर्श्विकित्स्या द्यञ्जीय भाजो ददति सम सम्यक्॥४ सृता यदि स्युद्धिंगुणं प्रदचात्तत्सन्ति वैद्यवरावुभी ते।। जिल्लां नुपालस्य समं परीक्षां चमात उत्ततुक्रतुद्रलेम॥ ५

खद्वागतस्थारिस ताडनं चांगुप्टेन पूर्वस्सम करोखयान्यः। परं तु स्रेशोऽपि कतो न दष्टस्स्वस्योऽसि राजितित वृद्ध उचे॥ ६

सद्यो ववै। क्षोधमहाप्रवातो राजानुरूपो नृपतेर्ददे च। उद्यध्यतामेष इतीयमाना, यभ्व भीतो भिषगन्य ईपत्॥

व्यामृद्य नासां स ततस्सचिन्तं प्रज्ञावतीं प्राचकथिचिकित्सां । स्वय्यास्रदेशो सुखिकंचुके चे देकां त्रियामां भविता विरोगः ॥ ८

ततोऽनु दूतास्तुरगाधिरूढा स्सर्वत्र राज्ये जवत अचेकः। सालोकितास्तैर्वद्वयञ्च पृष्ठाः परंत्वलम्बः पुरुषः महष्टः॥

यिकवना ये धनलिप्सवस्ते वित्तान्विता रिकतरा श्र मेनिरे। व्याध्याधिदारिष्ट्रियसृति प्रसृतारिष्टार्तिविद्धास्सकला वसूबु ॥ १० काले गते ते दहज़स्सहामं ब्रामे शयानं मृदुले च शाद्वले। सीत्कारिणं भिक्षकवेषमेकं गायन्तमुद्यस्समये वसन्ते॥ थान्तारस्थितास्तत्र नृपस्य दता स्तादद्मुदापूर्णमम् समीक्य। थाभासि मित्र त्वमतीय हृष्टस्ते प्रोचुरेवं, स वभाण चेत्थं॥ १२ खरेण तारेण मुदन्यितेन न मेऽवकाशो भवितुं हि दुखी। आरुस्युक्तस्य नरस्य लोके व्यापारज्ञालं सुमहत्किलास्ते"॥ १३ "अयं नरो, नः राखु भाग्यमसान्निनायसम्यक्" "दातमत्रदद्यः। निष्कानिते मित्र, तवाद्य कंचुकं यावित्रशं देहि भघोत्तमर्णः "॥ १४ निधाय पृष्टं स तृणे जहास यथास्य नीलं बदनं यभूव। "दास्यामि नृनं, भगवान् हि वेत्ति, परंतु पृष्ठे मम किंचको न"॥ १५ 'एवं सहास्यं इसतिसा धूर्तो राजा तु शुधाव दिने टिने सः। अपार्थतां दृतपरिश्रमाणां दद्र्य भृयक्ष नरस्य पीडाः॥ जिह्नाय संचित्त्य निरर्थजनम रोगांश्च स्टबंस्तमसि प्रकामं। उदाटयामास स वातमार्गान ववी च वायुव्ययनीयगेहे॥ १७ गत्या पहि देंहपरिश्रमं द्वाक चकार क्लिनेन पंथा स्रकेन। ·ऊन्तः प्रजा महलमस्य भूमि ईर्गन्विता मोदयुतश्च राजा ॥ १८

15. ॥ वर्ले प्रभुः ॥

तस्यास्स कर्णविवरे निगदत्यसुधै ''ख्यातुं मनो मम यदीद्वितचेष्टितादैः। शक्नोत्यहं प्रतिदिनं यह दएवांस्वां, मन्ये ऽवले मयि महांस्तव भाष वन्धः ॥ श्रत्वेदमावदति सा मृद्हेर्वचोभि " स्त्वय्येव चित्तमनुरुवति नान्यतो मे "। आलेखकः प्रकृतिरूपनिरूपकोऽयं, सा त्रामिका, तद्धरे वियविह्लेऽसी ॥ स्त्रीयं विनापनयनं निद्धाति, देव -क्षेत्रं स तां नयति, तत्पितृमन्दिरात्ता । यातो, "मयौतकमहं प्रभवामि दातं, पर्क्य प्रदेशमिह नेतरथा च किंचित ॥ प्रेमा विधास्यति गृहं सखमस्मदीय रवं जीविनारत्रियतरा म ' इति व्रवीति । उद्यानराजिमनु तो चलत पुरस्तात् हर्म्याणि पश्यत इहातिमहान्ति चान्तः ॥

Ę

e

शन्दायते मृदुतरं यनमातरिश्या, चिन्तागतस्सपदि योधमयाप्य यक्ति। कान्ता "मिमानि भयनानि मनोहराणि पद्याय यत्र धनिनः प्रमयो चसन्ति॥

तत्सैयिता चलति साच श्टणोति तस्य केहार्द्रसङ्खपनवाचमयेशते च । यद्यद्वसूव रुचिरं महितं च तत्तन मध्ये तडीयनिजयोशूँहयो स्समस्तम्॥

छायार्द्रमे र्यद्विय धंरुपशोभितानि स्वस्पेतराण्युपयनानि तथेय नैकान् । छन्दानुरूपरचितानतियिस्तृताना – र्व रामान् पुराणयसतीश्च मद्दान्ययानाम् ॥

या निर्मितास्सुखरुते च महत्त्वद्वेतोः, तहर्शितं निष्विलमेष करोति तस्याः। प्रेयस्तरं तम, भिगच्छति तन्द्वटीरं चित्तेन सा, भवति यम्निकटे क्रमेण॥

^{4.} his and her 5 according to taste 6. Nobles

ताभ्यां स्वजीव समयश्च निषय्वतेऽव कान्तानुरक्तिरधिका च करिष्यतेऽव । गार्हक्यमस्य मधुरं भविताव नूनं व्यक्रो भविष्यति यदा भरणे गृहस्य ॥

इत्यं कुत्ह्छनिविष्टमना नितान्तं मङ्श्च प्रपद्यति च तोरणमायतं सा ।

वंद्रीयचिद्रमुमगं, प्रविशस्य धस्तात् , क्यांतिशायि सदनं च समीक्षतेन्तः ॥

१०

२१

मैकेप्रमीद् भरिताः प्रणमन्ति चेनं द्वारे प्रगट्मतरकर्मकरा विनीताः । नीचेवेदन्ति मृदु चोचर संप्रदाने, सावस्स गच्छति पुर क्षमदाश्च कस्याः ॥

सा विदिमतेन नयनेन निरीक्षते त --फैबाबिगच्छति, किमेतदिति प्रमूढा । गाम्भीर्थमाप स तरसा परिवर्तते, तां स्रोते '' ममेदमार्थिलं सव चे " ति द्योन्तम्॥

7. shortiy' 8. arch 9. family ensign

यलेप्रमुम्म लसतीह महत्त्वसंपर -स्वातन्त्र्यनीतिमहितोऽतलकीर्तिकोशः । ' मद्यो वराननमभु दक्षितस्तु तस्या रक्तं, च नप्रवद्ना ननुलज्जया मा ॥ 13 जातं मनो विरुत, माद्य मृख तदीयं भूतं च पाण्डु मरणाहनवन्ममन्तान् । किरखेप कान्त इव संपरियम्यजे नां. प्रेम्णा च नद्ध्यस्यमेय दशिवकार ॥ ŧ٤ तस्मादसाययततार्तिमिमां नियन्तं चित्तं तथापि विवसाद कदाचिद्स्याः। स्त्रीणां तिसर्गज्ञविनीतिगुणार मनस्मा स्थानानुरूपकरणीयचये स्यष्डनः ॥ दाक्षिण्यवान्पतिरयं च यभय नित्यं. सारस्यमं भृतमभृद्धृद्यं च तम्याः। बोदार्यमीरदाम भात्तरमा महत्या भृषिष्ठमेच यदियं जनवहामा भृत्॥

आधिस्वखेदय दजस्रमिमां नु कश्चित्,
विद्धा धभृव हृद्येऽविरतं यतस्सा।
निष्पीडिताऽ सहजगौरव भार भूम्ना,
सन्नाऽ धिक, भवति सन्नतरा सा भृषः

१७

१८

मन्दं छराप किमयं न भवेत्स चित्र -कारो जहार मम मानसमाः! पुनर्य ।

इत्थं समाट पुरतः क्रमशश्च तस्य वत्सां श्च सुन्दरतरान्सुपुवेऽ व्रतस्त्रीन्॥

पश्चादकालमृतिमाप सती द्रुतं सा मग्न श्चा गोकजलधा प्रभुरेप वर्लिः। टीर्घे स्पोद गहनं च पुन पुनः सः गच्छरस्पोद, चलित श्चा स्टोद भूरि॥

तम्यादशरीरमथ वीक्षितवान्कधंचि – दानाय्य तानि वसनानि तया धृतानि । ग्रामे विचाह समये, परिधाप्य तां तै: द्यानम्यं स्वयन्धुभिरकारयदन्त्य कार्यम् ॥

12. Ah

16. ॥ स्तुपाचतुष्ट्यम् ॥ ·

श्री श्रावस्यां विपुलविभयः कोष्यभूरसार्थयाहो याणिज्यार्थे जिगमिषुरमां प्रस्थितः कोमनेऽङ्कि। काले नर्दिमस्तनयगृहिणीरार्थयामास चामा -मेर्फकस्य मुमतिरददार्थोहियीजानि पंच॥

युष्माभिर्वे चतछ्दिरपीमानि याचक्रतोई प्रत्यागन्ता पुनरिय गुहं रक्षितव्यानि नृतम्। इत्यादेशं वितरित नय सम्म नद्विस्मयाय प्राह्मचारो न एत्सु सुरुम्भष्मेयनासन्नियुक्तः॥

आचा तामां श्वशुरगमनानन्तरं निर्वित्तम्यं धार्यपरम्यं स्मह गृहगते याँजयामास तानि । आस्ये धार्या चपलद्वद्वया श्रास्य तान्यादयन्तादी – शार्यस्याद्यामनुख्तयती नान्यरक्षन्युतीया ॥

चित्रं कर्माचरितमतुर्ल शिष्ट्या युद्धिमत्या भूमायुष्ट्या बहुगुणयुर्ते धान्यमुत्याच याता । भूगो भूगः रुपिरचनया धाप्तभृषिष्ठधान्या सार्य यार्थ युनरिष कृषुं संचर्य मा चकार ॥

^{1.} The remaining one (the fourth)

थ्रेप्स्यायातस्त्रकु चिक्रितेः द्वायनेऽसी हर्ताये थ्रत्या सद्यो मतिनिषुणतामात्मनस्तु स्तुपाणां । आंचे द्वे द्वागकुरुत गृहैं दासकर्मानुयुक्ते तातीयीकां तदुपरिं च तां सर्वरार्धी कनिष्टाम् ॥

* शुभमस्तु *



PADYA PUSHPANJALI. PART I.

1 A SONG OF LIFE

- 1 Say not in sorrowful terms that life is empty. The world is real not dreamy. Always perform righteous acts
- 2 The past empties itself in the sea of eternity and the future is enveloped in darkness. The present is visible and living Always.
- 3 Desire is bondage and not the body. Cut it off and release is there immediately and here itself. This will continue after the body falls. Always.
- 4 The past moment comes not back time fleets so tapidly that even the existence of the present is doubted. Always
- 5 Not wholly joyous nor wholly miserable life is by resorting to even-mindedness make it (the miserable portion also) joyous or give up both (misery and joy) with a balanced mind. Always
- 6 In actions, dismiss the notion of one's own Act with the consciousness of world's work. This attitude will develop through practice. Always
- 7 Unshahable wilt thou be even while the atom bomb falls provided thy attitude is on this decided state. Indulge not in unstable disputations. Always.
- 8 Obscure is the beginning and obscure is the end Luckily the middle is manifest. Abandoning the idea that it is illusory, always perform righteous acts.

2. REMEMBRANCE OF RISHIS

- The un-made word (the vedas) flowed from their mouths, they discovered the entire universe through the yoga of meditation, all their gods were worshipped in fire; prostration to those ancient seers
- 2. They, of superb tranquility, burnt down, through severe penance and the heat of the fire kindled by them, the evil forces that moved about on earth destroying the happiness of mankind in the shape of asuras and punis in ancient days.
- Their mind was bigger than the universe and minuter than the minutest atom; they knew of things from the highest to the lowest; they gave all the sciences for the welfare of human society.
- They pondered well over the complex and profound nature of mind and produced for the prosperity of man welllaid-out bunds of Dharma, remembering older practices.
- 5. We are now attempting to subvert from the root their long-standing laws of tested strength, shall we not assume modesty thinking of those great rishis and desist from such attempts soon?

3. THE MANSION OF POETRY

- Arises, surpassing all other splendours and built of the splendour called word, by bands of great (artists), this ancient, lofty, 'broad-based and stable palace in our dear Bharat.
- The rays emanating from this (palace) of lustre surely illuminate your world otherwise blind; the authorless, word, the treasure-house of delectables for the discerning, forms the invisible, firm foundation.

- ¹ b. The Ramayana of immortal lustre, the first poem, was revealed by Valmiki, the grandfather of the family of vets; the Mahabharata shedding brilliance in the world, the Himalaya of splendour, was composed by Vyasa.
- 4. This sage-made pair appears as it were the unshakalight splendid and broad basement of the mansion, under the shade of which all (other) poets constructed sweet and fine apartments of poetry.
- The wonderful hall called Brihat katha, the play-house
 of childpoets and the puranas (are there); these form the
 round-floor which is frequented by the wise for matter and
 deas,
- 6. Then entered rules in the art of architecture; lack of naturalness slightly appeared; ornamentation came in; but there was moderation. At that time arose wonderful structures
- 7. This was the great golden portion of the mansion and the chief architect there was the poet Kahdasa. Those admiring readers throughout the whole world who once enter the Sakuntala or Meghasandesa never get out.
- 8. The great poets Bhasa, Aswaghosha, Bhavabhuti and others created wonderful and stage-brilliant store-houses of fine sentiments and thus another floor was brought into existence. Bana and others also had contributed their substantial labour therefor.
- Increase of the decrease of simplicity, abundance of attificiality, intensity of verbosity, poverty in sense, excessive up of compounds and an overlove of figures of speech, these.

showed themselves in the latter day productions and lightwas put out

10 What is there to be wondered at if people generally avoid such dark and unfrequented structures! Let the good mansion be made big and light laden once again by (following) the simple path adopted in former times

4 INTERDEPENDENCE

- 1 The one great law of interdependence reigns supreme in the universe under the operation of which all affairs of the world run smooth the sun attracts the sun and planets and these (attract) one another and thus are all stationed stable in the sky through the strength of cooperation
- 2 On minute observation not a single thing which is devoid of dependence will cross the path of (your) eyes the entire universe from the atom to the extremity of Brahmanda is subject to the rule of this Law
- 3 Well known is the exchange of sacrifice and food between men and gods the sea and the cloud and the master and the good servant are bound to each other this (mutual) the between the husband and the wife and the ruler and the subjects is so patent. This nature ordained relationship is seternal in the world.
- 4 All of you are every day turning out work with all your means you know or know not that its fruit is enjoyed by all. The article produced by the labourer's hand is invariably not for his enjoyment tile tiller or the weaver does not get the grain or raiment.
 - 5 In this manner is seen the movement of all the parts in the universe for the achievement of a single purpose but

this one thing has to be pondered over that a mysterious selfishness found in every one makes creatures do sinful acts mabundance by compulsion with the result that the individual the community, the nation and the country are bitten with hatred towards each other

5 NATURE AND ART

- I That which is lovely, glorious and pleasing charming and sweet, known as Lakshini in the world is whose one ball that which is terrifying, cruel, killing and extremely lorible known as Durga in the world is whose other half
- 2 Whose pleasant and fearful forms were assumed by god Ardhunanswara with handsome eyes and brows, winning smile and stout breasts (on one side) and the pinaka bow, anakes and the forehead eye (on the other side) she, our mother hature shines arrayed in two forms
- 3 Man, the child of that goddess was not satisfied with ler good creations and with the rise of intelligence brought forth arts peaceful and terrible things from the plough to the atombomb were produced in plenty. This creation of man goes by the name of art goddess (Kaladevata or Strawati)
- 4 Thus, lucky indeed is mankind for the enjoyment of which there are the nature given moonlight rivers cuckoocty, flowers etc. houses gardens etc given by skilled arts and poetry music etc., given by fine arts
- The greater the variety of enjoyment, the greater the modes of destruction the world is already dreadful on account of lightning hurricane germs and wild animals but today it is more so on account of the life-taking machine weapons. Let

- is my fosterer, my hving and training in his hermitage as for my lord, Ohi he is the greatest in the world
- 8.9 But this separation from my lord, the most unbeara ble, which I don't deserve and for which there seems to be no end, forments me excessively. What could be the reason? It is not the king, the most excellent at virtue whose heart rending plight was depicted to me by Sanumati. Having sighted the ring he at once understood the truth and is pining for me in repentance. Alas! it is a world that stands between him and me
- 10 My two dear friends are not at all to blame. They had known the tale of the curse and (certainly) cautioned me, out of love, that I should show the ring at the time of necessity but owing to ill luck it had dropped into the water.
- 11 What could I say against my forest-dwelling father who had brought me up out of sheer affection and who knows 'his duty' It was Durvasas (ill clad) of great penance that had played the chief part in my life the result of which was not instemicant.
- 12 A merciless punishment was inflicted which brought about my lord's forgetfulness and this separation I should think it was a device ordained by providence for my punification by which I should emerge completely stainless
- 13 Father had enjoined upon me the duty of attending on guests Thinking of the king alone, I forgot about it and was not aware of the great sage entering the hermitage result was a curse the most proper for failing in duty
- 14 Love-blind I had behaved in this unvirtuous manner like an ordinary girl given to animality Love, unrestrained

not the advancement of knowledge be for destruction but be for welfare

6 SAKUNTALA S SOLILOQUY

- 1 Inve long years made longer by affliction have elapsed somehow since I of ill luck came to this hermitage of Matichi coveted by all the terrestrial sages
- 2 What has happened to-day that I feel excited? Is there going to be happiness for me, sorrow stricken? What would be joy for me but the king s union? Will it, materialise in this place inaccessible to man?
- 3 Recollections of the past intermingled with pleasure and pain spring up to-day (in quick succession) like arrow after arrow I was brought up in father a hermitage with herds of deer (While) I was watering the trees and creeners
 - 4 I was seen by the king whom I saw also. Mutual love was born at once. How possible the forgetting of those sweet days spent with him afterwards?
 - 5 I was then despatched to my lord's home as a prospective mother. With tears I parted with father the two friends the young deer and the creeper. Thinking much within myself and journeying in stages. I entered the audience hall of the Putru Ling.
 - 6 There the fall of thunder Through mother's compassion I was brought here. The dispeller of my and the king's grief the binding the of love and the (future) ruler of the world was born. Since then, I practise abundant penance, thinking of my lord.
 - 7 The son of Gadhi who had his caste changed is my father my mother is of superhuman origin the great Kulapats

- $n_{\rm S}$ my fosterer, my living and training in his hermitage as for any lord, Oh' he is the greatest in the world
- 8.9 But this separation from my lord, the most unbeara ble, which I don't deserve and for which there seems to be no end, forments me excessively. What could be the reason? It is not the king the most excellent at virtue, whose heart rending plight was depicted to me by Sanumati. Having sighted the ring he at once understood the truth and is prining for me in repentance. Alas! it is a world that stands between him and me
- 10 My two dear friends are not at all to blame. They had known the tale of the curse and (certainly) cautioned me, out of love, that I should show the ring at the time of necessity but owing to ill luck it had dropped into the water.
- 11 What could I say against my forest-dwelling father who had brought me up out of sheer affection and who knows his duty? It was Durvasas (ill clad) of great penance that had played the chief part in my life the result of which was not insignificant
- 12 A merciless punishment was inflicted which brought about my lord's forgetfulness and this separation I should think it was a device ordained by providence for my purification by which I should emerge completely stainless
- 13 Father had enjoined upon me the duty of attending on guests Thinking of the king alone, I forgot about it and was not aware of the great sage entering the hermitage The result was a curse, the most proper for failing in duty
- 14 Love-blind I had behaved in this unvirtuous manner like an ordinary girl given to animality. Love, unrestrained

by virture leads to disaster! Since then all the stains havebeen burnt down by penance (heat)

- 15 The state of beloved given up now and that of wife taken up (instead) the pleasant condition of my mind (just now) tells of re union here but I hardly understand how (anyhow) fate is strong I have heard that he has gone to render assistance to Indica.
- 16 He would be returning in two, three days and might perhaps halt here on his way back for paying his respects to the Rishis May it be so and may there be our happy reunion!

7 WONDERFUL INDIA

- 1 Wonderful the rivers with pleasant waters the venues of forests the lofty mountains the beautiful sea sides the flowers and fruits the birds of infinite lines wonderful the honeyed moonlight and the sweet seasons
- 2 Wonderful the stable Dharmas and very wonderful the beginningless vodas and the progress (made) in all the Shastris (scences) wonderful the sacrifices and penance proseworthy the system of learning Oh! the wonderful social organisation for which there is no comparison
- 3 But the greatest wonder is that in this country receiving gifts which is considered most despicable in other lands is loof ed upon superior and honourable by the wise One able to conquer the three worlds lives here on other spitts
- 4 The scriptures declare that receiving (from others) is a privilege. The rule applies not only to (some) individuals but the entire community called Brahmin is bound by this sharp rule. The community though owning nothing appears to possess everything.

- 5 If, at any time, the community hankers after riches the loss of Brahminhood makes its appearance immediately. The enemies of Brahmins are vanquished by their weapon of poverty Contented they make their living from others' hoardings.
- 6 Is there any land on the face of the earth like Bharata filled with an entire class of people bound by the vow of poverty bill not this arrangement alone be enough to place this good country at the top of others?
- 7 Not slaves to wealth and having curtailed the desires for enjoyment they always devote their time for the welfare of the world. They ought to be preserved somehow who adhere to Sattvic aims and who preserve this culture, the wonder of the world.
- 8 The story of Bharat's gaming its independence is the crown of wonders. A battle was fought in which people resorted to sacrifice discording violence and Oh! the wondrous victory.

8 BHISHMA S GREAT SACRIFICE

- Once the unassalable Blashma is thought of, come before your mind the grand king of mountains the deep seas, the Niagara falls displaying the greatest majesty in the world and the big and lofty towers projecting up in temples
 - 2 He was great, virtuous and heroic, Flow, my speech, for his praise whose origin was strange beyond imagination and the strangeness of whose vow was renowned in (this) world as well as in heaven Recount now the story of his passing the strangest in the three worlds
 - 3 When the endeavours of Sri Krishna for peace had failed alast measures were concerted promptly for the waging.

of war Blushma, the best in the family was placed at the head of the kurus He accepted but said that he wouldn't kill the sons of Pandu

- 4 In the morning the hosts of warriors that had assembled in the battlefield on both sides were arrayed simultaneously and quickly by the aged. Kuru the best among leaders and the son of Drupada the crest juwel among warriors (respectively) and waited for the order to offer an unparallelled fight.
- ā Then, without telling any one, the son of Dharma, who had known (the secret of) dharma hurried on to the camp of Bhishma with firm resolve, bowed and said 'Pray tell' O possessor of virtues, the plan to kill you whose fame as victor of the destroyer of kshattryas shines forth as far as heaven'
- 6 The tenderhearted Bhishma replied, Child, come to me again at (the proper) time. The son of Santanu then shouted in the presence of the warriors these words that proved poisoned arrow to the prominent Kurus.— 'Let the battle go on. The son of Pandu shall be the victor therein.'
- 7 People there are known in the world renowned for their character but in the life of none (of these) is heard of a situation similar to this in which one asks for the life of the other as lightly as for water and the other says. Yes. What an evenness of mind of these two?
- 8 Life or death makes no difference to those of deter mined views who are constantly adhering to virtuous actions but this is indeed a strange way of transacting business in which there is no consideration of self or non self in the case of these two wise people

- 9 Then commenced the attack of the assailants attended with fury, the most terrible massacre extending to the ends of the universe prevailed and the mighty Bhishma bearing the weapon and shining like a cluster of lightning in the battlefield brought into being the moments of the end of the world
 - 10 So went on the tumultuous battle for eight days and by degrees a substantial portion of the Pandava army was destroyed. Then, on the following day, Dharma extremely overcome by fear and broken-hearted wended his way hastily to the son of the Ganges (Blushma), the captive of virtues
 - 11 Prostrating, he said, Superman, so long as you bear this invincible arm there is no thought of victory for me O learned man, the hour for killing you is come Tell me at once the plan Delay not, my lord"
 - 12 "What you have said is true, O repository of virtues No man on earth will be able to full me so long as I bear arms." Having said these words, Blushma was absorbed in thought for a while and said to himself, "If there be my end, the strength of Duryodhana will be gone
 - 13. 'Knowing this how shall I bring about the destruction of (my own) party? Yes! it is certainly the view of the learned that a person of one sown party shall be given up if he is bereit of virtue and one of the opposite side shall be accepted if he is endowed with qualities and if the latter happens to be a member of one sown family much more so
 - 14 'I have lived in the house of the Kauravas so far' But that debt has been repaid by my manifold services in the war! I am determined to render assistance to this good min at this crisis and I set out to tell him now the device to hill me.

- 16 If Having thought over like this the bull among Lurius and at once to the king son. O man of good will my previous history has been known to all that Amba didn't get (the fulfilment of) her desire from me through my preceptor. She then proprinted the lord Tripurahara (the destroyer of the Three cities) by abundant penance and obtrined a born to lill me and immediately entered fire. She was born again as the daughter of Drupada with memory (of the previous birth). She then obtained from Sthunakarna malehood and is a male now with the name. Sikhandi. This was narrated by the celestial sage (Narada).
- 17 It len made at once a vow within myself that I should not fight in bittle against a woman or one who had been a woman before O killer of enemies Sikhandi has been a woman previously Let Arjuna the great hero place him in his front in the battle and quied by strike me who will throw down arms.
- 18 A person of tremendous sacrifice prince among holders of the vow of virtue ocean of virtues cutter of many a knot of virtue firmmunded is born in virtue lives in virtuewith unassaled fortitude and advises death likewise. This is the way of the virtuous.

9 POTENCY OF WORD

- 1 Speech thou art mysterious Through thy grace has been transmitted to me a 1 into of thy wealth I make use of the same in the act of tly praise Make it profuse presently that all thy manifold and mytchless excellences might be extolled
- 2 Thou didst crist before the time when earth and otler things came into being with thee of great might all.

things were created without thee, O word the universe will be lifeless and dumb the world of objects will be un differentiated as in darkness

- 3 Thou existest in man in various forms as an inacommon characteristic. As regards the speech of other animals in the world I know not man's prominent and superior features like verticality are known but (his) possession of thee shines at their top
- 4 All activities of man in this world are dependent upon thee every one coaselessly endoavours to propitiate thee but their ever playful never placest thyself under any body s control undergoing growth and change, being full of vigour
- 5 While using thee, man very often fails to express properly the ideas generated in the mind, this is the cause for the multitudes of quarrel in society speakers are not often able to inderstand one another.
- 6 The ideal man, the son of Dasaratha the best king the divine man whose story is known in the three times and the three worlds the choicest among speakers uttered words pleasing wholesome first smiling and measured truthful and sweet, direct and soft
- 7 In the expressions of the poet the storehouse of qualities and figures the device of siggestion (Dham) certainly produces pleasure by limiting profusely at unexpressed matter but it is not known if this definess at twists of expression will in its entirety be or not in the path of progress in the world
- 8 Inequality exists among men based upon character men there are who are one both at heart and speech there

are others whose heart and speech are different. Speech is used as well for concealing thoughts as for expressing them

9 Thou of illumination art the strong seed of civilization through thy splendours O word endowed with wisdom the whole world looks as if unified cast off for a moment tay feats of bombast assume calmies, become clear, absorb virtues and make this earthly sojourn happy

10 ON LABOUR

- 1 Sacred is all labour which is hearty and beneficial from all aspects there is no high or low in the fraterinty of labourers no difference exists between the scavenger and the ruler in the task of maintaining the State as among the parts in a chariot or a machine there is no inequality.
- 2 A labourer engaged in work should find pleasure in the toil itself straining to his utmost capacity and with sincernty The result will follow of its own accord. This principle is true for gods like Vishau and Siva and is likewise for men. This is the path of action proclaimed by the Vedas
- 3 Men possessing wealth, somehow have an aversion for physical labour probably on account of the fatigue caused by the weight of the riches they bear they enjoy all the pleasures accruing from riches themselves displaying their consciousness of superiority to the great chagrin of the labouring class
- 4 Labour capital and intelligence the three collectively given to mankind for its welfare produce wealth together there is no ownership (of any of these) but everything is trust property if such a view were to prevail in the world, there will be paradise on earth

- 5 The rich the other breds, full of ego, regard in their haughtness walking on foot cutting of wood and tilling of soil, undignified. The wretches desire others help even for breathing. How don't they see the happiness in work of the self-dependent.
- 6 Let there be the wealth of intelligence or the wealth of riches but all should do some fruitful physical labour every day so that the world will be nothing but labour, will become lofty and plentiful and also the feeling of humiliation lurking in the mind of the labourers will vanish
- 7 Discretion does not seem to prevail in society people like dancers and singers who provide some entertainment for your leisure hour carry off loads of wealth whereas the manual labourer does not get enough even to maintain his family
- 8 He who sits in the shade makes plentiful money he who labours in the hot son gets small wages Intellect may be superior to body, but the triumph on this account is, in the opinion of the wise, unmoral

11 THE DAZZLING RAJO-GUNA

- 1 In out and on all sides, I am besieged by rajas. The eye (senses) and the mind are ever submerged in it. I come out catching hold of the hand (ray) of the flickering. Sattwa and say briefly of its (rajas) triumphs.
- 2 All activities in the world evolve from rajas All creatures dance at its commands. Consciousness is dependent on it. It works abundance of wonders that are incapable of description.
- 3 Having crushed down the very feeble Sattwa with vindictiveness rajas exercises its sole sovereignty. It proclaims

its reign over man having generated unconquerable desire and malice in him

- 4 Desire swallows this world in one gulp and wanders with mouth open to devour another malice is indeed noble and very merciful as it won t bear to leave even a straw (to remain) in another's hand!
- 5 Worldly life is sport of these two it is these two that instigate all the activities of life and theft murder, invision hatred meanness deception and cunning roam about in plenty
- 6 The quality of rajas appears coloured probably on account of the cluster of colours which it obtained from the quality of sattwa which it broke Wherever rajas the seed of all vanities flourishes display of colours is plentiful
- 7 Scientists state only this much that in the animal kingdom the male is endowed with gorgeous colours in order to obtain the love of the female, but strangely enough in the luman world possessed of reason this phenomenon prevails in both the seven
- 8 A good portion of energy, wealth and time is wasted in society over the promotion of show if a little part of this be directed to the production of necessaries. happiness is sure to come.
- 9 Educational homes, mutts of ascetics temples and other seats of worship are places where sattwa has been ordained to prevail but alas! rajus is rampant there also, the triumphant power of which is so great
- 10 Has not the time come to check it and establish the noble quality of sattwa when permanent peace, sincerity, good will and contentment will prevail in the world seated firmly?

12, SATI.

- Stories there are in the world of men, in the history
 of the Rajputs and elsewhere, in which a young woman endowed with many good qualities loved a young man of the
 enemy's family and got trouble on account (of the conflict) of
 final and conjugal love.
- Formerly, the lord of the three worlds, sitting under the banyan tree, taught the path to those desirous of release by means of silence. He, then, married the daughter of Daksha and lived happily for a long time.
- 3. A conspiracy was hatched in the ethereal regions against Siva; his superiority was questioned by the haughty gods who, in their small-mindedness, were waiting for an opportunity to insult him. Before evil befalls, hatred of the great without reason appears.
- 4. That Daksha headed the antagonists and spoke ill of the great God in many ways in the assembly of the gods to the very face of Nandin. The latter immediately pronounced a curse that the head of any one performing a sacrifice without offerings for Siva would break and there would also soon arise trouble from assuras.
- 5. Interest in such kinds of sacrifice, lessened on account of the fear of the curse; thereupon Daksha, the worst egotist, moved himself in that direction. All arrangements were made commensurate with his position and the gods made their appearance in the (sacrificial) hall full of mirth.
- The Mother of the universe, worshipped by all, had no invitation. Her heart became sore at her father's conduct and she said to herself, "What a blindness! Without any

- consideration for me, his daughter, he has entered into a decision to disgrace my lord the lord of beings
- 7 & 8 "He has not realised the magnitude of his wicked undertaking for its would be consequence his intellect is clouded with colossal passion and deep ignorance, an adversity that might cause the destruction of the impresse is certain. Will be turn round? O father, have you decided? My strong filial affection compels me to hasten to your presence? I propose begging my lord for permission who is ever bent upon promoting my happiness." Having discussed within herself in this year she asked Lord Sankara for permission who first dissuaded her but somehow granted permission afterwards.
- 9 When Satt entered the sacrificial hall with the sole desire to bring about her father's welfare the insolent devas laughed at her, she, the consort of the three eyed Lord, took, no notice of this but proceeded to her father and bowed before him who sat at the renith of his pride, surrounded by Vishu and other detties.
- 10 Daksha, who had entered upon the sacrificial vow and who was immersed in the thought of his own glory at that moment and whose destruction was impending, did not even look at her, the Mother of the Universe, who prostrated before him, the very incarnation of modesty Things imbued with Sattwa (quality) do not cross the vision of the arrogant.
- 11 Having found her father lost and irrecoverable, she hurried out from the hall full of sorrow, approached her ford and implored him to save her father and others through punishment. In the world, the husband is dear under all circumstances and others so, only so long as they are sinless.

- consideration for me, his daughter, he has entered into a decision to disgrace my lord the lord of beings
- 7 & 8 "He has not realised the magnitude of his wicked undertaking for its would be consequence his intellect is clouded with colossal passion and deep ignorance, an adversity that might cause the destruction of the universe is certain. Will be turn round? O father, have you decided? My strong fillal affection compels me to hasten to your presence! I propose begging my lord for permission who is ever bent upon promoting my happiness. Having discussed within herself in this vein, she asked Lord Sankara for permission who first dissuaded her but somehow granted permission afterwards.
- . 9 When Sati entered the sacrificial hall with the sole desire to bring about her father's welfare, the insolent devas laughed at her, she, the consort of the three eyed Lord, took no notice of this but proceeded to her father and bowed before him who sat at the zenith of his pride, surrounded by Vishau and other dettes.
- 10 Daksha, who had entered upon the sacrificial vow and who was immersed in the thought of his own glory at that moment and whose destruction was impending, did not even look at her, the Mother of the Universe, who prostrated before him, the very incarnation of modesty Things imbued with Sattwa (quality) do not cross the vision of the arrogant.
- 11 Having found her father lost and irrecoverable, she hurned out from the hall full of sorrow, approached her lord and implored him to save her father and others through punishment. In the world, the husband is dear under all circumstances and others so, only so long as they are sinless.

13. KNOWLEDGE METAMORPHOSIS

- 1. Some there are, who read direct the phenomena of Nature through their internal lustre and understand all the deeper things with the strength of their intelligence. To them the pleased mother reveals all her forms. They are the wise Rishis endowed with the brilliance of the understanding of reality.
- 2 All others acquire knowledge through hearing and study and make their own the words and books of the noble great These adhere themselves to the leaves of books like larvae and eat them up in haste
- 3 Many reach satisfaction at this stage and have no desire to acquire anything more in this life a few there are, in their midst who swallow more leaves and become worms having cast off the larva stage
- 4 These book worms gnaw at all the books produced in the world and are even able to repeat line by line all that they have studied. They don't think of anything that lies beyond books and alast their knowledge which is after all secondhand is limited.
- 5 There are yet a few very few indeed, who spin themselves round with the ideas gathered from books enter into meditation, dwell for a while in the self made shell of intros pection and bake a new form of enlightenment after long concentration
- 6 They burst out of the cocoon and fly with newfledged wings Their wisdom is free of all doubts steady and well arranged To those great souls there appears nothing

trange or unpleasant in the world. These released beings ecome the leaders of thought

14. THE MIND-WORLD,

- 1 Mant know yourself, if you have a desire to make the ojourn in the world happy Make a search in your heart of he feelings that are constantly passing there every day and ind out how many of them are endowed with the Sattwic puality (of calminess). To your great surprise you will soon see that all of them are otherwise.
- 2 In the world of your mind, there dwell not only you but sport there dreadful beasts like the dog, the tiger, the fox and the elephant also Usurping your seat alternately or collectively, they hold their sway having kept you down
- 3 Did you not formerly live in the company of these wild animals in the jungle? Did you not with the force of your superior intellect conquer them and bring them under your control? Yes! entertaining as it were that great insult in their mind, they (in their turn) overraw your mind and don't leave you who have now come to the town.
- 4 You were certainly able to subdue these wild beasts with the power of your intellect so long as they remained outside but it is not so easy to drive them out now with your intellectual power in as much as they subtly roam about in your heart itself. What ought to be done is that the freble spark of moral instinct that is lurking hidden in your heart should be roused with which these hosts of wild beasts should be burned down gradually with a will and force.
- 5 Having done this for a long time, you will be able to drive away those beasts of bad qualities and enthrone in their

place good qualities like composure in your entire heart and achieve full man hood and live a sweet life flooded with the lustre of enlightenment Then will life appear to be happy and bright

15 SOLITARY

- I. In this wide world, full of people, I feel I am moving-calone I daily come across people differing in intelligence, religion character and conduct I hold conversations with them with a sincerity born of long acquaintance I generally find that every one of them is curiously enough moving in a path different from mine.
- 2 Some enter the wide and gorgeous paths of magic for the purpose of attaining spiritualistic powers, constantly apply their entire mind to magical diagrams and mysterious rites and offer elaborate worship to deities like Sakti with big loads of flowers of bright hues procured after great difficulty believing that abundant results would be produced
- 3 Foregoing sleep and sport, some spend endless time over amassing wealth having taken upon themselves wild plans They have in their heart swallowed up entirely by impurity, a god of their own making and proudly worship him with hundreds of offerings got up by means of their wealth.
- 4 Others there are in the world who resort to the well-known paths of hatha yoga for acquiring mystical powers, control the winds moving in the body and desire to attain their objects. There are others again who derive pleasure indulging themselves in high-sounding words in their ceaseless talk of Jiva, Brahma etc., as long as they live

5 I don't come across a single person who proclaims,

'If you desire perfection give up all these paths tainted with
vanity Search for the instincts of goodness lying deep
Cast off ego atom by atom. Live for others. All are fond
of pomp. No one is interested in a moment to moment
moral life.

16 THE EIGHT DIVINE FORMS

- 1 The first form the mother of all things is the sky the hair of Rudra In its womb float the globes of Brahma like fleets of ship in the ocean Dense streams of waves of light electricity etc. flow there Even men of wisdom fail in their knowledge of it as of the human mind
- 2 The sky is comprehended only by the mind whereasair its offspring is cognisable by touch all animate things
 movable or immovable depend upon it for their subsistence.
 It always keeps the company of its offspring fire. It supplies
 life to clouds in the form of water. It is the support of sounds.
 For the sky goers it provides smooth motion.
- 3 Fire is the symptom of life the matchless friend of man purifier and splendour bodied. He in his turn gives light to the world during the night as the sun during the day. He is the first deity of the Aryas the carrier of offerings to all other detites full of flames. He the bringer of civilisation the terror of Asuras brought forth by the Atharvans.
- 4 Water acts as nectar giving life to the thirsty earth Scattered in its three states it pervades the entire universe. It moistens the earth first in the form of rain and then in the chipe of rivers. It enters every part of all living things mused with food and feeds them.

- 5 Earth, the most ponderous among the elements, sown with seeds by the emperor Prithu, the producer of vegetables, animals and minerals, the load-bearer, the firm, our dearest, the giver, beautiful with water, fruits and blossoms, pleasing every one, served by the other divine forms, the sovereign queen, providing comparison for patience.
- 6 The sun the lamp of the three worlds, seated on the high pedestal, revolves himself surrounded by planets and superintends their motion. From the distance, he throws light and heat just adequate to be pleasant to the earth, the seed of duties, wakes up creatures like a friend and yokes them up to their duties ceaselessly.
- 7 The moon, the form of our joy, the charming cluster of blossoms on Hara's head, the songsterike, casts nectarsweet strains of music in the shape of rays. When the floods of moon light flow, the ocean swells up and the cavities of human hearts get billowy filled with mirth
- 8 Man, the craseless performer of righteous acts, the leader of cosmic activities, the sacrificer, the lord of creatures exists like the other divine forms solely for the purposes of the universe. He eats other forms and is eaten by them in turn. The individual, who acts knowing this real (cosmic) form of his, promptly attains fullness.

17. NOISE NUISANCE

 Crows caw, dogs bark. These natural noises are nothing when compared to the conglomeration of artificial noises produced in a progressive modern city rending the ear-cavities.

- Here, in the bazaar streets, the jarring voices of people coupled with the harsh tones produced while higgling In the other streets, hawkers appear and make hideous howleven before the sun rises
- 3 Hosts of beggars we with one another in being first and with their accessories of a monkey, a snake, a bull or a drum create a hell of noises before each house for obtaining a little from the owner from sun rise to sun set
- 4 Temples, tanks boarding-houses bathing ghats and students hostels are rent with a hundred cries If only thebreath used in producing these sounds is spared, there will be greater tranquility, lesser hunger and longer life
- 5 What shall I say of the confusion created by the hoarse sounds produced by the numerous machine driven vehicles moving about on the earth and in the sky coupled with the noises using from the loud speakers making man's mind reel?
- 6 In olden days people resorted to the forest forcalmaess This was done when life in towns was not so tunultuous but was simple and natural If, in these days one lives in town and jet obtains peace one is surely a god

18 SCAVENGING

- I fonce human activities are probed into, it will be easily seen that they all could be reduced into this viz, the production and removal of filth by mind, speech and body and nothing more than this
- 2 Those who observe the hills of rubbish produced and removed in the streets of cities every day will understand howeven the pure things given by Nature are converted into filthif they come under the purises of man in society

- 3 The faecal matter from which man turns his face, though it be his own is carried on the head by others with sacred regard. These scavengers who carry cleanliness at every step are deserving of our constant worship these who drive away hell from earth.
- 4 All impurities have their birth in untruth and violence. For dealing with them man has improvised State with various departments. There are the religious teachers to handle the impurities of nind which are the source of all other impurities.
 - 5 If a stock taking were to be attempted regarding the inlet and outlet of (the three varieties of) filth to our great terror, it will be found that the balance is on the side of the former every time. If such were to be the golden age imagined by some great people from the beginning of creation will only be receding further so long as man's mind is not primed to the quality of Sattwa.

19 FEMALE

- 1 Female' thy name is power thou vanquishest the male overcoming atonce his strength Grace weaponed! whoever in the world could describe thy plentiful capacity? thou art thyself half the universe, thou makest the other half also thine at the will No wise people who have known thy superior strength will be surprised at this
- 2. Didst thou not singly infatuate the entire hordes of Asuraa longing for ambrosia with thy enchanting looks? Were not the sages in the Daruka forest drowned in the floods of thy grace? When thy ever widening subduing power is consti-

dered, will not a streak of thine in the universe be sufficient for (establishing) domination? Why then that half portion?

- 3 Woman! thou didst come forward to tame down man jumping high with foolhardness with thy fascinating beauty. Thou didst take upon thyself the burden of carrying out the most vital and unique purpose of the universe viz, mother bood, beneficial to all and make thy presence wherever there is the male element and dost propagation with pleasure
- 4 Where does thy captivating sweetness lie-in the face, the eye or the hp? This sort of investigation seems to me vain Everything of thine is enticing-look, speech, smile, standing and moving. The whole history of empires in the world is only the sport of thy limbs.
- 5 So great is thy excellence that even objects devoid of consciousness in the universe when once expressed in the feminine gender becomes worthy of veneration-moonlight, the two twilights, the earth invers, the creeper, the sky, the assemblage of the good the story of the wise. Why this enumeration? Wherever flows sweetness, there is present feminingness.

20 PENANCE-MINDEDNESS.

- 1 Those best men who have pursued their great task till the very end in the world have all been people given to penance. Their minds will be ever active. firmly stuck to their aim, unshakable by gains or fear, stone like.
- 2 In days of yore, Uma Haimavati perfectly determined as regards her desire performed penance, unswering from the quality of Sattwa, valiant exceedingly praised by sages and got the matchless three-eyed God as her lord whom

the god of love failed to overpower and was himself burnt down by the fire of the third eye

- 3 Savitn chose her husband knowing him to be of short life. Illumined by the severe divine penance of chastity she served the elders and her lord. She then accompanied him to the forest on the fateful day and got back the dead husband through her spiritual eminence and also blessings from the god of. Death
- 4 Markandeya was chosen by his father for his superb virtues without consideration of the shortness of his hie The boy, knowing that an internal fire was ceaselessly burn ing in the hearts of his parents entered penance for the purpose of extending the limit of sixteen years placed upon his age and obtained succour from the subduer of Kala who was thus turned out
 - 5 The renown that prevails in the world for Bharat was built up by the Rishis Their mainstay was the practice of the ordained Dharma than which nothing else is permanent penance. It is not possible to state that this discipline of olden days is in vogue in full form nowaday's Let all those desirous of bliss get penance minded as far as possible

21 SELF-RELIANCE

- 1 So long as man's affairs run smooth he moves about in the world thinking his power to be unlimited. Blind with pride, he embarks on wild enterprises and often meets reverses which rob off his courage.
 - 2 From this moment a certain fear enters his mind and doesn't depart from him till the fall of his body. He gets frightened even at the movement of a blade of grass taking

it to be his enemy and his superiority complex is soon shattered

- 3 He resorts to every device prescribed by clever fortune-brokers for overcoming obstacles. He waits upon astrologers and mutters a number of magic spells for achieving his objects. The wretched man very often desires to-know the nature of omens.
- 4. Why does not man, in place of this, always take to (the performance of) his welfare-giving and permanent set of duties, the results of which go to the world so that he becomes fearless and self-reliant immediately, his miseries vanish, he is fixed from objects productive of thraidom and he triumphs?

22. THEN AND NOW.

1 Nonbeing then existed not, nor being! I don't talk of that time too distant for words. I speak of the time when there had appeared the universe and the human race. In those remote days, earth was occupied by cannibalistic demons and cruel and elephant-like Asuras and hosts of jungle creatures. Man's dwelling was in the midst of this miltitude.

the end of which is yet to be seen. In the intervals dancing and singing in high tunes in the company of women and walking behind them. This was his daily routine actuated by urges of lucre and sex.

- 4 In the speech of this jungle man there was generally singing as in that of children In his utterances flowed sweet expressions worthy of poets thought of the other world in him or moral urge? Every thing there was but lacking in polish as in the case of his food, home and raiment
- 5 The same dance the same music, the same relish for war for the sake of food and other things and the same cunningness for achieving ends are seen in society even to-day un-diminished. It is a blot on civilisation that virtue has not left the seed stage yet. There will be no glory for it in the world, so long as it (virtue) does not become a tree and bears fruit.

23. CHILDREN'S PARADISE

- 1 Bowildered after wandering in the wilderness of books hard to pass through in quest of truth man stops short with heart shattered fear unto him 'If you desire happiness, go to the company of children, vanity less simple and mirth inducing
- 2 Listen with attention to their sweet lispings You will soon forget all your agonies. How is speech born in children how ideas and how intelligence? Whoever knows these at present?
- 3. These has not taken birth nor my ness. In the child's vision, complete sentience throbs everywhere. He

- it to be his enemy, and his superiority complex is soon shattered
- 3. He resorts to every device prescribed by clever fortune-brokers for overcoming obstacles. He waits upon astrologers and mutters a number of magic spells for achieving his objects. The wretched man very often desires to-know the nature of omens.
- 4. Why does not man, in place of this, always take to (the performance of) his welfare-giving and permanent set of duties, the results of which go to the world so that he becomes fearless and self-rehant immediately, his miseries vanish, he is freed from objects productive of thraidom and he triumphs?

22. THEN AND NOW.

- 1 Nonbeing then evisted not, nor being! I don't talk of that time too distant for words. I speak of the time when there had appeared the universe and the human race. In those remote days, earth was occupied by cannibalistic demons and cruel and elephant-like Asuras and hosts of jungle-creatures. Man's dwelling was in the midst of this multitude.
- Man quickly subdued these horrible creatures by his subtle intellect and through divine help very often and established somehow his supremacy all over the earth. For him, the thought of dress appeared afterwards but, before that, he decorated his body with curious pieces of stone, bones and skulls.
- From morn till eve, roaming about in search of food and fighting with his armed cousins who were his neighbours.

the end of which is yet to be seen. In the intervals, dancing and singing in high tunes in the company of women and walking behind them. This was his daily routine actuated by urges of lucre and sex.

- 4. In the speech of this jungle-man, there was generally singing as in that of children. In his utterances flowed sweet expressions worthy of poets. Leave this Was there any thought of the other world in him or moral urge? Everything there was but lacking in polish as in the case of his food, home and raiment.
- 5. The same dance, the same music, the same relish for war for the sake of food and other things and the same cunningness for achieving ends are seen in society even to-day un-diminished. It is a blot on civilisation that virtue has not left the seed-stage yet. There will be no glory for it in the world, so long as it (virtue) does not become a tree and bears fruit.

23. CHILDREN'S PARADISE.

- Bewildered after wandering in the wilderness of books hard to pass through in quest of truth, man stops short with heart shattered. I say unto him "If you desire happiness, go to the company of children, vanity-less, simple and mirthinducing.
- Listen with attention to their sweet lispings. You will soon forget all your agonies". How is speech born in children, how ideas, and how intelligence? Whoever knows these at present?
- 3. 'I'ness has not taken birth nor 'my'ness. In the child's vision, complete sentience throbs everywhere. He

plays with the moon the bull the crow and grass. He creates worlds of his own and lives there merrily

- 4 To the child (as to) the knower (of Brahman) there is no limitation of time or space. He eats without food, drinks without water and is immensely gratified. He gives to others without distinction of one s own or other. He makes vehicles as he likes by the movements of his hands and feet
- 5 Children create the atmosphere of paradise with their innocent faces dance laughter motiveless actions and nectar like speech. They provide release from worldly miseries to those that fall in their sphere. They are gods on earth pleasant from every respect and full of bliss.

24 ELEMENTS SPORT

- 1 To those that observe minutely all the life of the world it will be soon clear that it is (but) the sport of the elements. If these sports are attended with smoothness all is well. But this course does not run everywhere and always.
- 2 Alas! there befell a great disaster in our Assam State the treasure house of Bharat rich with corn and other things Prosperous and happy people were quickly thrown into hell all of a sudden The m serable story of the earth quake is heart rending
- 3 Thousands of men cattle and plants were robbed of their life in no time Rivers with beautiful waters were converted into beds of sand in a moment deep lakes into lofty hills and lofty hills into deep lakes
- 4 Strange the sport of Earth! She sh herself in a light mood and assumed a new form! herself in a

and prolonged labours of man were rendered into nullities. Does she realise the seriousness of her prank?

- 5 High class ploughed lands, protected like eyes, Yielding grains to people in great abundance were now glutted with water Unparalleled starvation (prevails) in the land Roads were washed off and food is brought through air.
- 6 How many the people that lay scattered homeless and dobbles? Wheever could give the number of our children, dead in water, cavities of earth and the lines of jungle in lots' prosperity brought about after long time has disappeared?
- 7 Even learned people say about the disaster that Nature had come about to teach man his smallness and put dawn his great pride and that it was the result of the multitides of human sus ordained by Providence
- 8 This is certainly crue! Man acts in the world as ever. The thing to be wondered at is that he endures with firmness the repeated onslaughts in the world of earth, water and the other (elements) and with enthusiasm, plans to rebuild and produces progress greater than before

25 EARTH'S BURDEN

- I. Earth in the form of a damsel, incarnation of patience implored in the company of gods, Lord Vishin, the consort of goddess Lakshin, the father protecting all the worlds, resting on the lord of serpents in the ocean of milk capable of destroying sins, for the removal of her burden
 - 2 The result was dreadful war Countless able warners belonging to the Kurus, Yadus and others were cut down mercilessly in the battle-field. How could an increase of

children prove an unbearable burden to a mother? Strangel How does she desire even their death?

- 3 Mountains causing constant misery with their weight, rows of dense forests studded with heavy trees myriads of animals of huge weight like elephants and oceans how are these not reckoned loads by the mother?
- 4 Under what law is man negligible in number and very light of body considered a burden by Earth and his increase taken into account? This might perhaps be the reason that he being the lord of creation—his qualities and actions receive greater attention.
- 5 Man is not heavy so long as his mental processes are good. When he is tainted with avance and other vices, heaviness takes possession of him. A wicked mind is more ponderous than a mountain. When this grows in number Earth desires a reduction.
- 6 For how long should Earth, getting unable to bear the burden wish frequently with tear stained face for the mutual destruction of her children in wars? Let men take hold of the imponderable quality of Sattiva composed of contentment. There will be no burden for Earth and all her children will attain happiness.

ERRATA.

Page	verse	line	tor	read
4	1	1	भांस्य	भाअ
14	3	1	पिर्धा	विधा
15	6	3	छ	ञ्छ
	8	2	Į.	÷
16	10	4	चं	र्धेर
19	. 8	1	शा	सा
23	6	4	भांसि	भास
	8	`3	5	
25	8	1	तं	ਜੰ
27	1	2	थ	तं ध
	4	3	. ₹	7
		4	न	नं
28	2	3	म	Ħ
••••		4	छू।य	मु ज्रायं
32	5	3	ह्र	Ê
、35 ^	2	1	चयान	चये
36	1	3	ययेच्छं	यथेच्छं
	2	4 -	भवि	भुवि
38	4	1	ध्व	घ्व
39	1	2	. स्वकां	स्विकां
•••	2	3	स्मिहो	स्मिहँली
41	5	2	थनूनं	यनूनं
	3	3	ਕੈ	ੌਰ

			(11	1)
	43	5	3	दर्नी
	•••	6		रुगा रविर
	44	1		रावर मयी
		2		
	45			निर्द्यतया
·	47			भजते
				ढ
				वति
	00	~	1	गान्य
	70	10		भांसि
				- लेशः
			2 '	पुष्पसि
	76			₹8
	•		1	सम्ब
			2	पिशे
	76	21	2	
"		. 24 .	2	घृ स्वय
		26	1	स्वय िक्य
		17	1	विद् <u>व</u>
		6		शिश
	89	2		स्वस्यो
				इ
	20			HI .
	-0	3	5	overraw
	4	44 45 47 50 68 70 74 75	6 44 1 2 45 4 47 14 50 21 68 2 70 13 74 11 75 14 . 17 20 76 21 . 24 . 26 80 17 82 6 89 2	43 5 3 6 4 44 1 4 2 2 45 4 4 47 14 2 50 21 2 68 2 1 70 13 1 74 11 2 75 14 2 17 1 20 2 20 2 76 21 2 24 2 26 1 80 17 1 82 6 2 89 2 1 ENGLISI